Morning Oregonian.

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THE A. P. HOTALING CO.

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

—SOLE AGENTS—

THE Duffer Whiskies

Pommery Sec Champagne, Piper Heidsick Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer, WhiteRock Mineral Water.

G. SHINDLER & CO.

BEDSTEADS.

Bedroom and Parlor Suites, Folding Beds (all styles), School Desks, Odd Chairs, Chiffoniers, Side Boards, Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

THE Best Wash Goods

JUST RECEIVED.

"Excell, the Tailor."

The largest display of the Choicest Woolens ever shown in the city. Domestic, English, French, Scotch and German Fabrics in endless variety for Suits to measure. One thousand different patterns to select from. Any and every style of garment cut and fitted to suit the most fastidious taste.

Samples, with Instructions for Self-Measurement, Sent Free.

ALL GOODS SHRUNK.

PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Fine All-Wool Suits to Order from :: $20 00

Fine All-Wool Pants to Order, from :: 5 00

Experienced and First-Class Cutters and none but White Labor Employed.

"Excell, the Tailor,"

No. 126 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

PORTLAND

The Highest Ground on the Street Car and Motor Line Connecting Portland, Vancouver, Albina and East Portland.

The trade, traffic and travel of these four cities will pass Highland on the street cars and motor line every few minutes along this great and popular Fourth street and Margaretta Avenue, East Portland, which runs along one side of Highland.

It is from Highland to the Great Shops, Terminal and Railway Companies' terminus and properties, which are practically the head of navigation, about the equal distance that it is from Third and Sheridan sts. to the High school.

It is distant north of Holladay's avenue, East Portland, about the same as Front and Washington to Twenty-first and S streets.

It is about the same distance from the Failing School to Weidler's Mill that it is from Highland to the new steel bridge over which carriages and passengers will be landed at the foot of Third and G streets in Portland.

And Highland is distant from the large, fine school on Russell street just equal to the distance from Front and Washington streets to Bishop Scott Academy.

These are all fine distances made by actual measurements on the map of the city of Portland.

HIGHLAND contains 213 lots 50x100 feet. The ground is partly cleared, set to orchard and meadows

These lots will be sold on the INSTALLMENT PLAN at prices from $150 up, with $50 down, balance on Installments of $15 per month, without interest. To parties desiring to pay up in full, liberal discount will be made for the cash.

HIGHLAND recommends itself to the wealthy and intelligent people, who will seek their home where they can have Perfect Drainage, Good Ventilation, Fine View, and Quick Communication with the Heart and Center of Portland.

To any person desiring to make an investment in Real Estate we will with pleasure take them to view any or all the real estate that is for sale in or around Portland before showing them Highland, with the full knowledge that it has NO RIVAL in or around this city.

FOUR CITIES INTERESTED IN HIGHLAND TRACT.

60,000 People Working to Develop Highland Tract.

Trade, Traffic and Travel of Portland, Vancouver, Albina and East Portland Pass Highland Every Few Minutes.

Real estate has made 95 per cent. of the wealthy people from Panama to Sitka and from the Rocky Mountains to the Sea. The safest and most certain place to invest in real estate that will surely advance in value is along the line of some popular thoroughfare or street that has attractions at each end.

HIGHLAND IS ON SUCH A GREAT THOROUGHFARE.

OUR HOME (HIGHLAND) has the four great requisites for Health, Happiness, Beauty and Wealth: Drainage, Ventilation, View and sure and great financial advance, and also a quick communication with the heart and center of Portland. If a person has all these, what else do they want? To buy a lot there now is wise. To put it off is to dally with your best opportunity and make a mistake that you will regret.

The present price of these lots will surely advance. There is no guesswork about it. It is not one of those abstract problems in political economy which it takes time and study to master. Every intelligent person will understand that this beautiful property cannot remain long upon this market at the very low prices now asked. But this property is going to be sold, and whoever wants to make an investment, either for a beautiful and healthful home, or for speculation had better see this property at once. Call at our office and we will be pleased to show you these lots in Highland, or send to us for maps and prices.

Haight & Donner,

1½ Washington St., Portland, Or.

ASK FOR WEINHARD'S

New Export Bottled Beer,

EXCELSIOR.

It is especially brewed for this purpose, and superior to all others on the Pacific Coast.

H. WEINHARD & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

No. 63 Front St. - - - - - Portland, Oregon.

Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!

Manhattan Club Bourbon!

Ex SHIP JAMES DRUMMOND, from New York.

C. L. HOGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO J. B. CONGLE

—Manufacturer and Importer of—

Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Collars, Whips, Horse Clothing, Robes, Leather, Carriage Trimmings, Etc.

108 & 110 FRONT ST., - - - PORTLAND, OR.

CLUETT'S TRADE MARK BROWN COLLARS, CUFFS And Monarch SHIRTS ARE THE BEST

Geo. B. Cluett, Bro. & Co., Mfrs. Troy, N. Y.

CORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns, Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Ills. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Forms combination of valuable medicines, a superior of the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Chills, Sleeplessness, Asthma, Weak Lungs, &c. &c.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE City, go to Frank Keller's, First and Pine streets.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

In superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FAIRBANK'S

Standard Scales.

Warehouse Trucks.

Write for Prices.

L. H. PARKER, Agent,

No. 9 Oak st., Portland, Or.

PROWELL'S No 7 LINIMENT

MONEY REFUNDED

E. E. PROWELL, DRUGGIST

You can stop that scratching and fretting by using SKABINE'S Microscopian Soap for Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm, Ground Itch, Poison Oak, or other skin or scalp disease that is worrying you night and day. When once cured by this soap there will be no return of the trouble.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE SUFFERING FOR COMFORT AND JOY?

If you wish to prevent contagious or "catching" diseases during the summer months (either among your family or your domestic animals), burn SKABINE'S SULPHUR CANDLES freely in your Closets, Cellars, Kitchens, Outhouses, Chicken Coops, Bird Cages, Stables, Hog Pens, etc. Absolutely no danger of fire. These candles are handy and always ready for immediate use.

Remember BENSON'S PLASTER for aches and pains.

SCALY, ITCHY SKIN

And all Scaly and Itching Skin and Scalp Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers' and Washerwomen's Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are instantly relieved and speedily cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

PSORIASIS, OR SCALY SKIN.

I, John J. Case, D. D. S., having practised dentistry in this country for thirty-five years and being well known to thousands hereabouts, with a view to help any who are afflicted as I have been for the past twelve years, testify that the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me of Psoriasis, or Scaly Skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no help or encouragement.

Newton, N. J. JOHN J. CASE, D.D.S.

DISTRESSING ERUPTION.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed a wonderful cure last summer on one of our customers, an old gentleman of seventy years of age, who suffered with a fearfully distressing eruption on his head and face, and who had tried all remedies and doctors to no purpose.

Texarkana, Ark. J. F. SMITH & CO.

DUSTPANFUL OF SCALES.

H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die.

ECZEMA RADICALLY CURED.

For the radical cure of an obstinate case of Eczema of long standing, I give entire credit to the CUTICURA REMEDIES. E. B. RICHARDSON, New Haven, Conn

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

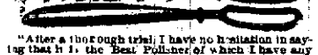
OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing Strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible.

THE BEST TOOTH POLISHER

Known to the Dental Profession.

Dr. W. G. Cummins, D. D. S., Chicago, Ill., writes of the



"After a thorough trial I have no hesitation in saying that it is the Best Polisher of which I have any knowledge."

Dr. A. C. Rankin, M. D., of Northwestern Dental College, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I like it, and will recommend it to my patients."

HOUSEY MFG. CO., Utica, N. Y.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Senate Tariff Bill to be Made Public on Monday.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR DOLPH.

An Agreement Finally Reached on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill—Notes of Especial Interest to the Northwest—Etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The finance committee met to-day. Present, Senators Sherman, Allison, Aldrich Hiscock, Harris, Vance and Jones. The new tariff bill was laid before the committee, which began its consideration. The majority of the members were personally in favor of making it public at once, but it was decided, in deference to ancient usage, to await the action of the full committee. Each member received for a copy of the new bill, and took it away with him. The prevalent impression is that not more than three or four days will be required by Senator Beck to complete the minority report, and that the bill will be reported to the senate and made public on Monday.

The bill is a voluminous affair, covering 250 pages of ordinary bill size, including, of course, the Mills bill, which is struck out, and the entire under valuation bill, upon which the senate committee spent nearly a year. The next meeting of the full committee is called for Thursday morning, when the formal reading of the bill will be continued. It is said that its reading in the senate will consume about five hours.

The members of the committee have pledged their honor not to make public any of the provisions of the bill. Nothing but a few pivotal items, which have for some time been made public, is known of the provisions of the measure. Thirty-four new items, mainly drugs, chemicals and glasses, have been added to the free list, and more are likely to be added before the bill leaves the committee. Sugar and rice are cut 60 per cent; salt and lumber are practically unchanged; tobacco and alcohol used in the arts, are to be untaxed.

AN AGREEMENT AT LAST.

The Senate Has Its Way in the Library Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill have reached an agreement on the only remaining point of difference—that relating to the library building—having adopted substantially the senate plan. They have fixed the limit at $4,000,000 for the cost of the entire building, with an appropriation of $500,000 for this year. The work will be conducted under the supervision of Col. Thomas L. Casey, of the engineer corps. Material already accumulated will be used in the structure, and all contracts already made by the government will be carried out.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

An Attempt to Call Out the Facts Regarding the Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In the senate Stewart offered a resolution calling on the president for such information as he has received since the 7th inst. as to the action of the Chinese government on the recent treaty.

Edmunds suggested that the resolution would better be considered in executive session, for reasons which he would state in executive session. The resolution thereupon was laid on the table temporarily, and the senate, on motion of Edmunds, proceeded to executive business with closed doors.

The resolution was withdrawn by the senator from Nevada as soon as the doors were closed, to give Edmunds an opportunity to offer an amendment calculated to bring out any official correspondence which may have taken place during the pendency of the restriction bill. The resolution went over for the day under objection.

The doors were opened at 1 o'clock. Sherman's resolution for an inquiry into the state of relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada was taken up, and Morgan proceeded to discuss it.

He yielded the floor temporarily, so as to permit Allison to report back from the committee on appropriations the house joint resolution to continue the provisions of the existing law providing for expenditures of the government up to and including the 10th of October. The joint resolution was passed. It is the fifth of its kind passed this session.

Morgan then resumed the floor and proceeded with his argument. He paid a high compliment to the president for his clear sight and courage. There was, he said, no trimming, no double-dealing, no hiding away of his opinions on the part of the president.

A REPLY BY DOLPH.

Dolph replied to what he designated the extraordinary speech of the senator from Alabama. He spoke of the inconsistency of the democratic senators, who, from being on the British side when the treaty was pending, were now the most radical advocates of retaliation. He regarded the president's retaliation measure as a most extraordinary document. After the rejection by the senate of the fisheries treaty, which was "a shameful surrender of American rights," the president had been left free to execute the retaliat on act of March 3, 1887, but chose to bluster rather than act, and undertook to instruct the senate on the question. The president demanded power to do what he could to prevent transportation in bond to and from Canada, the exercise of which would hurt American transportation companies and would tend to destroy American industries, and would hardly harm Canada at all. It would divert the transportation of goods to or from Canada across American territory by American transportation lines. It would give an opportunity for the building up of Canadian lines, and it would, in the end, as claimed by leading men of Canada, be of benefit to the Canadian provinces. The exercise of the power in the president's hands under the act of March 3, 1887, would have injured Canada. Was that the reason why the president had not executed it? The power asked for would injure American interests. Was that why the president desired it? It would seem to be the president's desire to retaliate on the people of the United States rather than on the people of Canada.

At the close of Dolph's remarks the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations, Sherman stating that it would be considered to-morrow.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Paddock, the house bill for relief of settlers on the old Camp Sheridan military reservation in Nebraska was taken from the calendar and passed.

The senate proceeded to pass private pension bills which were on the calendar, to which there were no objections. Among the bills passed was the senate bill granting a pension of $3500 a year to the widow of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. All the pension bills on the calendar were passed.

The following bills were also taken from the calendar and passed: The house bill to authorize the Leavenworth & Rio Grande Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad through Indian territory. House bill giving like authority to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company. Senate bill creating three additional land offices in Colorado. Senate bill to refund $624 income tax illegally collected from A. W. Baldwin as U. S. district judge for Nevada. Senate bill to create the Lincoln land district in New Mexico. House bill granting to the Atrois Water Company right of way across the Papago reservation in Maricopa county, Arizona.

Without action on other bills the senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Passage of the Joint Resolution in Relation to the Mexican Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Hitt of Illinois from the committee on foreign affairs, called up the joint resolution requesting the president to negotiate with the government of Mexico for the creation of an international commission to determine all questions touching the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, where it follows the bed of the Rio Grande and Rio Colorado; passed.

Herbert of Alabama, from the committee on naval affairs, called up the bill to regulate the course at the naval academy. An amendment providing that after March, 1889, the minimum age for admission of cadets to the academy be 16 years, and the maximum 21 years, was adopted. The bill was passed and the house adjourned.

Northwestern Interests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Senator Dolph has received an invitation to address the Western Reserve Tariff League at Cleveland, Ohio, but he has declined the invitation on account of his presence being necessary in Washington to make a quorum in the senate.

Both the senate and the house have concurred in the senate amendment to the house bill granting to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company twelve acres of land in the Umatilla Indian reservation, near the town of Adams, for depot purposes, and authorizing the secretary of the interior to reserve from sale pasturage lands on the Indian reservation, in addition to the 120 acres reserved under the act for the allotment of lands in severalty. Both houses have also agreed to the senate amendment to the bill providing for additional life saving stations on the coast of Oregon and Washington territory.

Pensions have been granted as follows: Oregon: Increase, Thomas C. Simpson, Umatilla; Nathaniel H. Williams, Lone. Washington territory: Original widow, Edith, widow of Carlton A. Peabody, Seattle.

A patent has been granted to Andrew J. Spicer of Portland, for a stove pipe holder.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The house committee investigating the charges against Representative Stahlnecker met this morning and adjourned until Thursday.

The president has proclaimed as a military reservation a tract of land in California near San Pedro bay, now a public reservation by cession from Mexico.

Schley's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of Capt. W. S. Schley to be chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting in the navy department with the rank of commodore.

Justice Matthews Better.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The condition of Associate Justice Stanley Matthews is somewhat improved.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Newmarket Race Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—This was the first day of the New market meeting. The tenth great foal stakes were won by Ayreshire, Grafton second, Surbiton third.

Johnston's Record Beaten.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25.—"You Bet," the pacer, made a quarter of a mile in 29 seconds this afternoon at the Kansas City fair grounds. This breaks the record held by Johnston of 29¼ seconds.

Trotting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The races at the Philadelphia driving park to-day resulted as follows:

2:30 class—Rajah won, Hornet second, Groceyn third, other horses ruled out and distanced; best time, 2:27.

2:30 class, pacers—Billy Stewart won, Willard M. second, Emma third, Farmer Miles distanced; best time, 2:19¼.

2:34 class (unfinished)—Jack won the first heat; time, 2:25.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—First race, seven furlongs—Douglas won, Cupid second, Rio D'Or third; time, 1:31½.

Second race, five furlongs—Princess Bowling won, Laura Stone second, Julien third; time 1:01.

Third race, one mile dash—Foley won, Governor second, Derochment third; time, 1:43¼.

Fourth race, six furlongs—The race resulted in a dead heat between Rubin and Erebus, Kermessee third; time, 1:15. In running off the dead heat Erebus won; time, 1:15.

Fifth race, handicap sweepstakes, three-year-olds and upwards, nine furlongs—Famine won, Dyndom second, Galatea third; time, 1:58.

One Hundred for One.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Brooklyn Jockey Club had a dusty track to-day. A programme boy placed $10 on Bronzomarte, 100 to 1, and won $1000.

One mile—Kingston won in 1:42¾, Yum Yum second, Little Minch third.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles—Bronzomarte won in 1:56¾, Bellab second, Rupert third.

Third race, three-quarters mile—Senorita won in 1:16¼, She second, Annie M. third.

Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles—Santalene won in 2:03¾, Badge second, Larchmont third.

Fifth race, one mile—Swift won in 1:41¾, with Niagara second and Sam Harper third.

Sixth race, one mile—Drake won in 1:43¾, Jennie McFarland second, Una B. third.

Baseball.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—In the first game today Gruber's delivery was too much for the home team, which was shut out easily. Score: Pittsburg 0, Detroit 4. Batteries: Staley and Miller and Gruber and Bennett. In the second game, Smith's error was responsible for two of the runs scored by the Detroits, while Rowe, Nicholson and Ganzel made the run column a present of 6. Score: Pittsburg 7, Detroit 8. Batteries: Morris and McShannic and Getzein and Ganzel.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Serious errors by Anson, Pfeffer and Van Haltren in the last inning lost the game to-day. Score: Chicago 6, Indianapolis 7. Batteries: Gumbert and Daring and Burdick and Buckley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Between Washington and New York there was no game on account of rain.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The Quakers snowed the home team under to-day. Philadelphia excelled in batting, base running and fielding. Score, Boston 0, Philadelphia 10. Batteries: Sowders and Somers, and Sanders and Clements.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25.—Kansas City 4, Brooklyn seven.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—Louisville 6, Baltimore 9.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—St. Louis 2, Athletics 1.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—Cincinnati 1, Cleveland 2.

Smallpox at Buffalo.

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—Owing to the large number of smallpox cases at Buffalo and the fact that several have been discovered here, the provincial board of health is about to declare complete non-intercourse between Toronto and Buffalo.

Menaced by Floods.

EAGLE PASS, Sept. 25.—The Sabinas river very high. Drift is so heavy that the fine iron bridge of the Mexican International railway is momentarily expected to go down.

A Prominent Merchant in Trouble.

Old Moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant shou'd grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick, if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul.
It's enough to make any one hopelessly mad,
And greet his best friend with a growl.

The world-wide remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will correct a disordered liver and purify the blood, tone your system and build up your flesh and strength.

THE RIO GRANDE RIOT.

United States Troops Ordered to the Scene.

ALARMING REPORTS AND RUMORS.

A General Massacre of American Citizens Feared by Many—Origin of the Angry Uprising by the Mexicans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The *Herald's* Austin, Texas, special says: All day Sunday and Monday the most alarming telegrams continued to pour in on Governor Ross, informing him that war, bloody and fierce, was raging on the Texas frontier, and that Rio Grande City had been for the past twenty-four hours in possession of an armed Mexican mob. All the telegrams came either from John P. Kelsey, county judge of Starr county, or the sheriff, and each succeeding one was more startling and sensational than the others, all demanding troops immediately. To convey the impression in plain words rampant anarchy runs riot on the border, and the lives of American citizens of that section are in imminent peril.

This extraordinary and sensational state of affairs had its origin in a fatal encounter at Rio Grande City last Saturday, between Catrino E. Garza, editor of the *El Commercio Mexicano*, and United States revenue officer Victor Sebree. In the fight Sebree shot and killed Garza, who was very popular all along the Rio Grande, and, as a result, the Mexicans rose in revolt and endeavored to lynch Sebree. Texas officials, however, saved him for a time from the fury of the mob and wired Governor Ross as follows: "Great riot is raging here; armed men are parading the streets. Send state rangers or call on United States troops at Fort Ringgold."

This dispatch was followed by another from T. W. Kennedy, a member of the legislature, and was as follows: "Send all available troops you can at once. Armed Mexicans are in control of the city and county."

But later one was received saying: "A fight has just taken place between two Mexicans and one American. One Mexican killed. The Mexicans now demand that the American be delivered to them. Riot prevented by placing the American under arrest."

Another telegram reads: "Over one hundred armed Mexicans are attempting to lynch Sebree. Send rangers at once. Riot still continues."

Rio Grande City is eight miles from the nearest railroad station, and it is extremely difficult to reach it. Governor Ross has ordered the entire ranger force of Texas to proceed with all possible haste to the scene. The Mexicans outnumber ten to one of white citizens in that section. No telling to what excesses they will resort, especially as they have no difficulty in escaping to Mexico.

The governor has telegraphed the sheriffs of all counties on the border to proceed by forced marches to the troubled district and take armed posses with them.

He has likewise ordered the San Antonio rifles, Belknap rifles and Houston light guards to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. It is believed there will be a general massacre of Texas citizens unless the United States troops from Fort Ringgold come to the rescue. The event is likely to lead to international complications. Last night Gov. Ross said the situation was extremely grave and the absence of advices for several hours gave rise to the worst fears.

ANOTHER STARTLING RUMOR.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 25.—A rumor was in circulation here to-day to the effect that a Mexican mob had menaced the United States troops in Fort Ringgold in order to lynch Sebree. During the day Gov. Ross received a dispatch from Gen. Stanley, commanding the United States troops in Texas, saying that the secretary of war had ordered him to protect the lives of the people and property at the scene of trouble and to hold Sebree until he is demanded by the state authorities. The wires are down between this point and Rio Grande City and nothing can be learned here of the condition of affairs tonight.

THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN NOTIFIED.

Dispatches from Texas Laid Before the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Acting Secretary Thompson this morning received the following from the collector of customs of Brownsville, Texas, dated the 24th inst.: "The situation at Rio Grande City is precarious, but quiet to-day pending a conference of a committee from the mob with the sheriff, and the result of which no agreement is reached United States troops will probably be needed to-night. It is desired to have them ready to protect the town at the request of the sheriff of Starr county." State troops will reach there Wednesday. Inspector Sebree and Deputy Marshal Dillard are still in Fort Ringgold."

Secretary Thompson this afternoon transmitted copies of telegrams received from the collector on the subject to the acting secretary of war, with a request that he take such action as may be deemed necessary for the protection of life and property at Rio Grande City.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE SCENE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Gen. MacFeeley, acting secretary of war, telegraphed this afternoon to Gen. Stanley, commanding the department of Texas, to send troops to Rio Grande City for the protection of life and property, and also to take such steps as may be deemed advisable for the preservation of peace and order. Gen. MacFeeley said this action was based on information received from the acting secretary of the treasury, and was taken more as a precaution than that the troops would be forced into action. He said he thought the difficulties were about over, and that they would eventually be adjusted without the interference of the military.

A VICTIM OF BEDELL'S FORGERIES.

Suicide of Cashier Dodge at His Home on Staten Island.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Dodge, cashier of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, LaRouche & Choate, who were recently victimized by their mortgage clerk out of $300,000, committed suicide by turning on the gas this morning.

Members of the firm say Dodge's accounts are all right. His nervous system was probably broken down under the strain of overwork and anxiety caused by the Bedell forgeries.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The complications arising from the discovery of the immense forgeries by Confidential Clerk Bedell, whereby the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, and customers, are losers over $250,000, were increased this morning by the sudden death of Charles Dodge, cashier of the firm. He was found dead in bed at his house on Staten island. The room was full of gas and the burner was turned on full head. The firm says its accounts are straight. He was greatly distressed by the discovery of Bedell's forgeries, and evidently brooded over the fact that he had been, innocently, of aid to him.

SWINDLED OUT OF $10,000.

Bunco Men Fleece an Aged and Respected Citizen of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—John K. Lemon, an aged and respected citizen of Allegheny, was swindled out of $10,000 this afternoon by two bunco men. The old gentleman was enticed in to a house on Pearl street, and induced him to play a game in which it was alleged he had won $10,000. After this, however, it would be necessary to produce a like amount. The victim fell into the trap, and went to the Third National bank, where he drew out the money. Returning, he placed it on the table. He then took another chance and was informed that he had lost $20,000. He drew a revolver and demanded his money. One of the swindlers knocked the pistol out of his hand, and the two ran out locking the door after them. By the time Lemon forced the door open both had disappeared.

MANY GERMANS MURDERED.

All the Europeans on the Zanzibar Coast in Great Danger.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A late dispatch from Zanzibar says that three Germans were killed by natives at Killiva. The Germans killed ten of their assailants. The insurgents seized the town and rehoisted the sultan's flag. It is reported that all the Germans in Lindi have been murdered, and all the Europeans on the coast are in imminent danger. British Indians are preparing an exodus en masse from the coast towns in the German concessions.

A DEADLY DUEL

In Which Both Combatants Lost Their Lives.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Sept. 25.—Sunday evening a sanguinary duel took place at San Felipe de Sabinas, a mining town sixty miles from here. Losira Amador, captain of the Contias Guards, a body of mounted custom house inspectors, and Graciana Cantau, one of the state rangers, had had trouble and a grudge existed between them. Meeting in San Felipe de Sabinas, they drew pistols simultaneously and began shooting. Amador fell dead at the second or third shot and his opponent, Cantau, died within four hours from the effect of wounds received from his slain antagonist.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY ORDERED

Against Prominent New York Financiers for Embezzling Railroad Securities.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—Judge Shroder today ordered the jury to return a verdict of guilty in the case of Ives and Stayner, two very prominent New York financiers, in the trial in which they are charged with embezzling some millions of securities of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

CRIME NOTES.

A Millionaire Pardoned Out of Prison.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—The board of pardons has granted a pardon to Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire who is serving a five years' sentence in the Western penitentiary for contributory murder in causing the death of a man named Haymaker during a fight between the employes of the two men over possession of a piece of land in Western Pennsylvania about four years ago.

Three Mexicans Murdered.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 25.—The bodies of three Mexicans who were mysteriously murdered at a way station thirty miles south of here were brought on to the city to-night. There is no clue to the murderer, but it was doubtless for the purpose of robbery.

Two Men Fatally Wounded.

GRELLICO, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Town Marshal Woodburn attempted to arrest Wm. Lyons, who resisted. In the fight both were fatally wounded.

NO SEIZURES IN BEHRING SEA.

British Columbia Sealers Allowed to Pass the Cutter Rush.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 25.—Alaska papers intimate that at Onalaska it is understood that no seizures will be made in Behring sea this season. This would seem to be confirmed by a letter received by the government from Collector Hanley of Victoria, who states that two British Columbia sealers have arrived from Behring sea with good cargoes. The captains stated that they had been spoken by the U. S. revenue cutter Rush, and were simply asked what kind of weather they had experienced. No information has been received at the marine department respecting the seizure of the sealing schooner Aurumah in the Northern Pacific ocean on July 1st by the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Alexander.

A SHARP ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

Great Excitement in the New York Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—There was wild excitement on the floor of the produce exchange this morning. The price of wheat advanced 2¾ cents over last night's closing, caused by Hatch of Chicago selling 1,000,000 bushels at 91c. It is expected that flour will be higher, patent flour having had the greatest advance. Evan Thomas, treasurer of the produce exchange, does not expect to see an immediate rise of any moment, but says it is sure to come in the future.

A MONSTER PARADE.

Twenty Miles of Manufacturing, Business and Labor Men in Line.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—A civic parade of merchants, manufacturers, societies and labor organizations of Alleghany county this morning was a feature of the centennial celebration. The parade was twenty miles long, and occupied five hours in passing a given point. It is estimated that there were 25,000 men in line. The parade represented the advance made in modes of transportation and the progress of manufactures, commerce, business, etc.

GARRETT'S CONDITION.

His Father-in-Law Denies that he is Suffering from Paresis.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—W. F. Fricke, father-in-law of Robert Garrett, denies emphatically the truth of the published statements to the effect that Garrett is suffering from paresis, and is in a dying condition. He declares the doctors find no symptoms of paresis and that he is in better condition than at any time since he has been at Ringwood, N. J.

In Memory of Confederate Dead.

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 25.—A monument to the Confederate dead buried here was unveiled to-day in the presence of 5000 persons. A granddaughter of Albert Sidney Johnston, assisted by young ladies from every state represented in the Confederacy, unveiled the monument, and addresses were made by Gov. Lee, Gen. Early, Gen. Rosser and Mr. McCulloch of Annapolis.

High Water in Texas.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Sept. 25.—The Sabine river is very high. A teamster in the employ of W. T. Robertson, in attempting to cross the stream was drowned and his wagon and mules were swept away. The iron bridge of the Mexican International Railroad is momentarily expected to go down.

Fifty Irish Athletes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The steamship Wisconsin with fifty Irish athletes, several of whom hold world's records at different feats of speed and strength, arrived this morning. The athletes intend competing in games throughout the country. They left the rest in Irish costumes.

The Utah Commission.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Utah commission is in the city preparing its report to the interior department. What its nature will be is not given out. Commissioner Thomas says the Edmunds law has been of great benefit to Utah, being generally observed.

The Missing Scientist.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 25.—John Thornton Wood, the missing Washington scientist, was arrested here September 11. He acted queerly, and gave the name of John Wood. He was discharged next day. Where he has gone is unknown.

Sullivan Again Worse.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—John L. Sullivan was a trifle worse last night. In the afternoon his temperature rose to 102½; at midnight he was resting quietly. His father thinks there has been a decided change for the worse.

Sudden Death of a Pastor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Rev. John Johns, pastor of the Beekman Hill Methodist church, died this morning of apoplexy.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 Washington street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NORTHWESTERN NEWS

Veterans Send a Greeting to Their Old Commander.

GLEANINGS OF THE STATE FAIR.

A Vast Forest Fire—Incorporation of a Deep Sea Fishing Company at Astoria—Notes from Various Places.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Sept. 25.—Gen. R. H. Milroy of this city yesterday received the following pleasing testimonial of remembrance from five old comrades of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, which was a part of the general's command in 1863.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 24.

The Eighty-seventh regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, at their first reunion, send greetings to Gen. R. H. Milroy, and trust the day is near at hand when history shall accord to him his true position in the train of circumstances which lost the United States Winchester, but secured Gettysburg. Across the continent we clasp hands and pray God's blessing on our old commander.

JOHN W. SCHALL, Colonel.

It is claimed that while the loss of the battle of Winchester was a serious blow to the Union forces, yet had it not been for the delay which it occasioned, General Lee would probably have passed Gettysburg and chosen a more favorable position for an engagement than he found at the latter place. Gen. Milroy, at the time of the battle of Winchester, was in command of an army of 10,000 men, and was surrounded by 50,000 Confederates. He had notified Gen. Halleck of his dangerous position, and of the approach of Lee's army, at the same time asking for reinforcements, but for some unexplained reason the required assistance never reached him, and after three days hard fighting he was finally compelled to cut his way out with a loss of about 1,000 killed. After the battle, Gen. Milroy was placed under arrest, but a court of inquiry, called at his own request, fully exonerated him from any blame. Yet he never afterwards obtained a position in the field to which he so eagerly aspired, and to which he was fully entitled.

SPECIALLY COMMENDED.

Mention of Exhibits at the State Fair for Which No Premiums Were Provided.

SALEM, Sept. 24.—After all the awards under the several premium lists had been made, a special committee, consisting of John Minto, William Elliott and J. W. Edgar, was appointed to examine and report upon various implements, and other things for which no premiums were offered in the regular lists of the board. Their report of commendat on includes the following exhibits:

By Z. T. Wright, Portland, advance traction engine and separator; marine engine; coal oil engine; steam laundry washing machine; self-heating bath tub; church, school and farm bells; suction pump; sample oils; Acme wrenches; Agitator threshing machine.

By North western Agency, East Portland, one 8-inch axle Newton wagon; 1¼ 8-inch axle mountain 4-spring Newton wagon; 1¼ 8-inch axle 3-spring Newton wagon; 1¼ 8-inch axle combination Newton wagon; 1¼ iron axle half-spring Newton wagon; Eclipse spring road cart; 6-foot standard harrow; Norwegian "Honest Abe" sulky plow; Champion drag saw; steam horsepower; Nos. 6 and 4 Appleton's feed mills; No. 4 feed cutter; Badger broad-cast seeder; press drill.

Russell & Co., Portland, ten-horse traction engine; 32-inch Cyclone separator; Saroll spring wagon; two-seat buggy; 1¼ inch top buggy; 3-inch tubular axle wagon.

D. W. Armstrong & Co., Portland, 7-foot steel frame self-binder harvester; Nos. 4 and 7 mowers; Acme steel frame, spring tooth harrow.

Staver & Walker, Portland, "G. S. Gear" engine and agitator; walking plows; Clark cutaway harrow machine; American washing machine; Studebaker brgg.es; sulky; American fruit drier; root cutter; sickle grinder; clothes wringer.

J. D. Gadsden, Eugene, dried fruit.

Brown, Fullerton & Co., Salem, display of stoves; rotary harrow.

Whale & Gallisher, Salem, pianos, pipe and cabinet organs.

William Armstrong, Salem, Singer sewing machines.

E. P. Bailey, Salem, dressed Angora goat skins.

Frank Kennedy, Stillwater, Minn., the Minnesota Chief threshing machine and separator.

Mrs. Mary Jory, Salem, pie and cake holder in four sizes from a child's baking plate to large family size.

J. M. Coulter, Portland, Surprise steam fruit drier.

John Minto, Salem, Groups of American merino sheep—a family cross-bred between the French and Spanish for twenty-five years. The committee was of the opinion that this method of breeding preserves all the value of the fleece; that the fleece is more even and free from excessive oil and gum; that the animal is less loaded with loose skin in folds and wrinkles, and that some of the rams are hornless and manifest a tendency to earlier growth. They deemed Mr. Minto's exhibit specially commendable and awarded him a diploma.

FROM SALEM.

Another Mining Company—New Cases of Smallpox—Etc.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 25.—Articles have been filed in the office of the secretary of state incorporating the Alma & Nellie Wood Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company. Incorporators, E. Goldsmith, S. Goldsmith and L. J. Goldsmith. Capital stock, $5,000,000; principal office, Portland.

Gov. Pennoyer to-day appointed the following notaries public: H. D. Chapman and John A. Alman, Portland; S. White, Pendleton; B. F. Nichols, Prineville; Wm. D. Pape, East Portland.

Gov. Pennoyer to-day commuted the sentence of John T. Davidson, sent to the penitentiary from Benton county April 5, 1887, to serve two years for larceny. He is dying with consumption, and the prison physician certified that he could not live more than a few weeks at most. His father came after him and took him home to-day.

A telegram was received here to-night that a new case of smallpox had developed on Zack Hall, a farmer near Sheridan, Yamhill county, and it is stated also that a man named Manning, near Wheatland, has been seized with the epidemic.

Examinat on of Mrs. Osborn, charged with child stealing, was conducted in Recorder Strickler's court to-day. Mrs. Osborn was arrested at the instance of her divorced husband for taking their boy, Eddie, whose custody he had been awarded, from Junct on City, where Osborn had placed him. The decision will be given to-morrow.

The number of patients in the asylum aggregates 509, the largest in the history of the institution.

There are 249 convicts in the penitentiary.

FROM ASTORIA.

A Vast Forest Fire—A Deep Sea Fishing Company Incorporated.

ASTORIA, Sept. 25.—The Astoria & South Coast Railway Company has levied an assessment of 25 per cent. of the capital stock, payable October 8.

Grading on the Hwaco & Oysterville railroad is finished to Paul's place, within two and a half miles of Oysterville. When the iron arrives rails will be laid to the terminus. The locomotive and cars will shortly be laid off for the remainder of the year.

The residence of J. T. Borcher, Knappton, W. T., with the contents, was totally destroyed by accidental fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss, $1000; no insurance.

The steamer A. B. Field arrived in from Tillamook this afternoon with 1180 cases of salmon from the Tillamook Packing Company. She reports terrific forest fires in the vicinity of Nicanian mountain. The whole side of the densely wooded slope, near the Nehalem river's mouth, is on fire, the great volumes of flame reflecting a glare far out to sea and as far north as Shoalwater bay.

The George W. Elder arrived from San Francisco this morning and left up at noon. She reports strong head winds and slow steaming capacity as the cause of the delay.

Considerable betting is going on on the presidential election. Two thousand dollars was put up this afternoon on the general result.

This afternoon there were filed articles of incorporation of the Astoria & North Pacific Deep Sea Fishing Company, incorporators Isaac Bergman, Ernst Mortensen and Thos. H. Loughry; capital stock, $25,000. It is proposed to build a steamer of 175 tons, equipped to catch fish on Columbia river bar. Capt. Mortensen, who built two Michigan at Skamokawa, will build the company's schooner here. The intention is to be ready for business by the 1st of next April.

News Items from Seattle.

SEATTLE, W. T., Sept. 25.—A serious and probably fatal accident occurred in Stetson & Post's sawmill here to-day. A steam pipe just above a nest of five boilers burst, allowing the whole force of the steam to escape. Van Kigland was frightfully scalded and bruised. Two others were injured, but not seriously. One of them in rushing from the mill fell and broke two of his ribs.

Philip Ritz of Walla Walla, an old-time friend of Henry Villard, is in this city, and says Mr. Villard has left New York for Puget sound, and will arrive here in about a week.

J. G. Rex, a young man recently from Spokane Falls, was arrested here to-day for embezzlement, on a telegram from Spokane. His being here was discovered by a delegate to the Y. M. C. A. convention from Spokane, who notified the authorities.

The Kirkland Cemetery Association filed articles of incorporation to-day, with Peter Kirk, E. M. Church, J. J. Beard, H. D. French, D. H. Brickell, C. A. Cummins and John DeMott as incorporators.

The first material for the new Seattle electric railway arrived from the East to-day.

Tacoma News Items.

TACOMA, Sept. 25.—Articles of incorporation of the Tacoma Cedar Lumber Company were filed to-day; capital stock, $10,000; stockholders, John Abercrudy, H. O. Geiger and W. Lachmann. The company will engage in the manufacture of cedar shingles and lumber.

Articles of incorporation also of the Equitable Home Building Association were filed to-day; capital stock, $75,000. Harry M. Bell, Wm. T. Wright and John Macready are the incorporators.

The steamer T. J. Potter arrived late last night, after a rough passage round, but suffering no injury.

The ice famine continues, and it is feared will continue until next winter.

Ellensburg Items.

ELLENSBURG, W. T., Sept. 25.—The fall immigration has set in very lively, and more people are stopping at Ellensburg and Central Washington than during the spring. All have means, and purchase e ly and farm property, which they consider very reasonable.

The activity in building continues unabated, and builders have more than they can attend to.

The test of the electric light proved satisfactory, and over a hundred have subscribed for it.

Port Townsend Shipping.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Sept. 25.—Cleared, steamers Mogul, Ferndale, Hoyoke, Mastick and Pioneer, for Nanaimo; Olympian, for Victoria; Umatilla, for Vancouver; Ancon, for Alaska and Victoria. Entered, steamers Alaskan and Umatilla, from Victoria; Mastick and Premier, from Vancouver; Mogul, from Nanaimo.

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Dillon Presides, and After an Ovation He Makes a Speech.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—The fortnightly meeting of the National League was held in this city to-day. John Dillon presided and received an ovation. In a speech he thanked his English and Scotch friends for the overwhelming sympathy shown during his recent imprisonment. He declared there had been a great change in English public opinion, and therefore there should be no trace of bitterness in Irish hearts. In the face of present circumstances Irishmen should act with patience, as the government could not last much longer.

ENGLISH SHAREHOLDERS

Of the C., M. & St. P. Railroad Unanimous Upon an Important Point.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A meeting of the English shareholders of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad to-day unanimously recommended that shareholders deposit and register their shares with an English association of American bondholders, with the view of enabling the association to influence the election of the directors of the company.

THE THIBETANS ROUTED.

Four Hundred Killed and Wounded, and Their Camp Captured.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.—The force under Col. Graham lately defeated the Thibetans at Jolapna pass, capturing their camp. Four hundred Thibetans were killed or wounded. Col. Bromilead lost his right arm, and nine Sepoys were wounded. Col. Graham is advancing into Thibetan territory.

Typhoid Fever Raging.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 25.—A most malignant type of typhoid fever is prevalent here. One hundred and forty persons are prostrate with the disease.

THE SPORTING SIDE OF POLITICS.

How Election Wagers are Running—Heavy Betting.

New York Special (Sept. 20) to Chicago Tribune.

The republican sports have gone about quietly accepting all the 2 to 1, 5 to 3, and 6 to 4 bets they could get. These have grown fewer and fewer as election day comes nearer.

At Gabe Chase's clubhouse on Jerome avenue last evening, after a little political discussion between P. F. Turner and Wm. E. Parsons, Jr., Mr. Turner offered to wager $2000 against $1700 that Cleveland would be elected president of the United States. Mr. Parsons promptly accepted the bet and the money was put up in the hands of Gabe Case. Mr. Parsons afterward offered to make the same bet over again, but it was not taken.

John D. Townsend went into the Fifth Avenue hotel Tuesday night with what he called "blood in his eye." He walked up to a group of republicans.

"I'll bet any of you gentlemen $5000 to $4000 Cleveland and Thurman are elected," he cried, waving his hand in the air after the fashion of a plunger at the race track. The words were scarcely out of his mouth when Police Commissioner Stephen B. French called out:

"I'll take that."

"Well," said Mr. Townsend hesitatingly, and evidently startled at the sudden acceptance, "I haven't the money with me just now. Wait here till I run up to the Hoffman house and get it." He went out and the party discussed the likelihood of his return.

"If he does come back with the money," said Commissioner French, "I'll offer to bet him again the same way."

Mr. Townsend did come back, but without the money. If Mr. French would meet him the next evening at the Hoffman house, though, the amount would be posted. Mr. French promised, and the next night was on hand, and with him was a placid young republican from Nevada, who modestly exhibited eight crisp $1000 notes which he wanted to bet against $16,000 democratic ones. They waited for some time, but Mr. Townsend did not materialize. Commissioner French still had his money yesterday morning.

"I'm afraid I won't be able to get odds" he said, smilingly, "I'll probably have to bet even or give the odds."

Subway Commissioner Jacob Hess figured up during the week that he had wagered in various bets about $2500, against which he had got $4200. One of his bets was $450 to $2000 that the democrats would not carry a single Northern state. Another was $750 to $1000 on Harrison. Bernard Biglin has about $1000 up at odds of $75 to $100. He will bet $750 against $1000 that Miller defeats Fish. Jesse Pangborn has been compelled to bet even money during the week, which he has done to the amount of about $2000. Other bets made known this week were these: Thomas McGowan, the hop dealer, and Maj. Tom Mundy each bet John W. Sawyer, the president of the Fonthill Gun Club of Brooklyn, $500 to $1000 that Harrison would be elected. Nat Jones, the wheat speculator of Chicago, laid $1000 even with Thornton N. Motley, the iron merchant of this city, that Harrison would win. A number of $50 and $25 wagers were made at even money.

Al Smith, the well known sporting man, is a clever observer of political events and a heavy election better when he thinks he has a good thing. He is an enthusiastic democrat, and four years ago he plunged for Cleveland. He woke up the day after election about $25,000 richer than when he went to bed. So far, however, no one has heard him offer to wager money on the result this year. Pat Sheedy, another plunger, and a democrat, has not been heard from either. It can't be because of poverty, for he is reported to have won $27,000 this week from New York gamblers at faro bank.

Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy says he knows a man who has from $12,000 to $100,000 to back Harrison. So far he has been able to get but a few bets for small amounts.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Paling Jury Again Locked Up for the Night.

A BID FOR THE OREGON TRAVEL.

Disastrous Collision at Sea—How Jim Campbell Avoided Paying His Fine—Trial of the Greek Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The jury in the Paling murder trial, which retired to its deliberations Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, were still out when court convened this morning. All during to-day they were expected to bring in a verdict, and many persons interested in the case waited in the courtroom and corridors. A rumor prevailed about noon that eleven jurors were for hanging the woman, while one was standing out for acquittal.

At 5 o'clock the jury was brought into the courtroom, and the foreman stated that they were unable to agree upon their verdict. Defendant's attorneys asked that the jury be discharged from further consideration of the case, but the court refused and locked them up for another night.

A BID FOR THE OREGON TRAVEL.

The Southern Pacific Proposes to Carry a Share of the East-Bound Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—It is understood here that the Southern Pacific Company has begun an active fight against the Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line for the passenger business of Oregon to the East. Up to the present time the Short Line has secured a very large percentage of the business, its rates being equal to those of other routes. The Southern Pacific gets a very short haul on the business as it stands, carrying passengers only to Portland. It is now proposed to turn the tide of East-bound travel southward through California, and to accomplish this the Southern Pacific Company has placed coupon tickets to all Eastern points at different points along the line of the Oregon & California line in Oregon, among them being Portland, Salem, Albany, Eugene, Roseburg, Ashland and Medford. The rates for first-class limited and second-class tickets to the East from these points are the same as from San Francisco, as far a passenger is virtually carried free from Oregon here. On first-class unlimited tickets, however, an additional charge of $15 is made above the San Francisco rates.

DISASTROUS COLLISION AT SEA.

The Earl Wemyss, from San Francisco, Sunk by the Ardencaple.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A dispatch received at the merchant's exchange states that the British ship Earl Wemyss, which left here May 30 for Cork, collided with the British ship Ardencaple, bound from Liverpool to Calcutta. The Wemyss, which sank, carried 43,341 centals of wheat, valued at $68,700, shipped by G. W. McNear of this city. The Ardencaple was badly damaged. She put into Fernando Noronha, a small port on the coast of Brazil. A part of the crew of the Wemyss was saved.

POLICE COURT GENIUS.

How Jim Campbell, Late of Portland, Avoided Having a Fine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—J. A. Campbell, attorney, late of Portland, was convicted of battery on Attorney B. F. Naphthaly, and today fined $20 with no alternative. Campbell's forty-dollar bond was in another man's name, so this could not be touched. Campbell declined paying the fine, and as the city and county never brings suit in such cases, it was a neat and inexpensive way of satisfying justice.

TRIAL OF THE CRAZY GREEK.

Insanity Will be His Defense for Killing His Comrade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A jury was impaneled this morning to try Nicolo Pavilello for murder. Defendant is the crazy Greek who fell upon Henry D. Mott, alias George H. Marshall, his cellmate at the county jail, with a knife and inflicted nineteen wounds upon him before help arrived. Marshall died within fifteen minutes. The knife wielder refused to come out of his cell and threatened to kill the deputies who made their appearance at his wicket. An attempt was made to chloroform him, but he washed the drug out of his cell with water. Finally Deputy Welch entered the cell. The murderer made a rush at him and received in return a bullet in the leg, after which he became more docile. The long delay in bringing the murderer to trial was caused by taking depositions in Europe in relation to an insanity taint in his family. His defense will be insanity. Pavilello will be well remembered in Portland, where he was considered to be an Italian.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Moody Coming to San Francisco—A Corner-Stone Laid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association received word to-day from D. L. Moody, the American evangelist, that he will be in this city Sunday, October 7, and address several mass meetings. He is expected to attend the eighth annual state convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Fresno, October 10 to 14.

CORNER-STONE LAID.

SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 25.—The corner-stone of the Young Men's Christian Association building was laid this afternoon with appropriate ceremony. Addresses were made by Gen. O. O. Howard and others. The building will be three stories high, and cost, when completed, about $18,000.

CALIFORNIA.

Personal and General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Pierre Girod of the banking firm of Andre Girod & Co. of Paris, who has been stopping at the Palace, left for Portland this evening.

Dr. W. W. Dawson, professor of surgery in the medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, and president of the American Medical Association, is spending his vacation in California.

Ex-Congressman Follett of Ohio, who possesses the reputation of being an eloquent speaker, will speak here Friday night. He has made a large number of speeches, since the 15th inst., in the Southern California.

Isaac E. Davis, a pioneer lime manufacturer of the Pacific coast, and for many years past senior partner in the firm of Davis & Cowell, died this morning, aged 65 years. Davis came to California in '49. He was a member of the Society of Pioneers and ex-president of the organization, his term expiring last July.

Manager Towne of the Southern Pacific received a dispatch to-day stating that Geo. Crocker, son of the late Charles Crocker, was not injured as badly at Chicago as reported, and would be around again in a few days.

A vote of cabin passengers on board the steamer Mexico was taken on her way down with the following result: Harrison 22, Cleveland 6.

J. G. Woodworth and W. B. Farmer of Portland are at the Palace.

Nobody to Blame.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Local Inspectors Talbot and Hillman filed a report with Supervising Inspector Lubbock to-day, in which, regarding the steamer Dolphin, which sprung a leak and foundered near Fort Point last February, they say they are of the opinion that a butt in one of the forward wood ends must have started to cause such a leak, and no blame attaches to the pilot. In the case of the steamer San Vincente, valued at $30,000, which ran down the coast and was burned on the night of December 20, and twelve of the crew drowned, they say the cause of the fire has not been learned, but Capt. Lewis did all in his power to save the steamer and lives of the crew, and no blame can be attached to him in the matter.

Poisoned by Eating Canned Goods.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 25.—Three families here been poisoned by eating canned goods saved from the recent fire. Four members of the family of W. E. Baltimore are prostrated, and Katie, the youngest daughter, is not expected to recover. Four members of the family of Capt. Charters and Mrs. Miller and her daughter, are also in a critical condition.

The Harvard System of Study.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Next Monday Judge McKinstry of the state supreme court will assume the professorship of the Hastings Law College in this city. Thereafter it is proposed to try a system of study that has come into vogue at Harvard. This consists in the study of text books and leading cases. Such agents have the students at Harvard become in the matter of citing cases on all law questions that on leaving college they are eagerly sought by leading law firms in the great cities as professional assistants. It is believed Judge McKinstry has determined to devote the remainder of his life work to his new employment. He is 63 years old.

A Portland Boy Hunting His Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Willie Hull, a bright looking lad, 13 years of age, was taken to the office of the chief of police this morning, to be detained until his sisters, who are supposed to be living here, are found. The boy says his parents are dead, and that about two months ago he left his old home in Portland, Oregon, with his two sisters. They stopped over at Sacramento, and a few days later his sisters came to this city. Willie grew homesick and started out in search of his sisters. The police will endeavor to bring about a meeting.

If Was Not His Business.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 25.—Postmaster Stephens of this city, who some time since claimed that what is known as the tariff edition of the San Francisco *Chronicle* was subject to double third class postage, and who refused to deliver papers, has received a reply from the postal authorities at Washington, to whom he appealed, stating that the matter of postage rested with the mailing postmaster, and that the paper should have been delivered after passing the San Francisco office.

To Recover $5000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—An action has been brought in the superior court by the Alaska Improvement Company to recover $5000 from Wm. T. Coleman & Co., and for cause of action avers that in April last the Alaska company purchased of Coleman & Co. 10,000 cases of tin cans to be used for salmon packing for $9120, the cans being in Astoria, Oregon, and warranted to be in good order. It was afterward discovered that a large portion of the cans were rusty and unfit for salmon packing.

Wants to Raise Poppies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Word comes from San Bernardino county that a Chinaman named Ah Gee, who, except during the ten years that he has lived in this state, has spent most of his time in the poppy districts of China, is endeavoring to procure a farm upon which to raise poppies for opium. He says that nowhere, not even in China, are there to be found such adaptations for the culture of the poppy as in San Bernardino county, and there are simply fortunes in it.

An Escaped Convict Killed.

DUTCH FLAT, Sept. 25.—There have been frequent fires and robbery on Fowler Bros.' (lumber men) railroad, causing heavy losses. Constable Ferguson and a party started today, and soon found a camp with three men in the brush. On seeing the officers two ran away and the third was killed. Henry Watters, one of the hunting party, was shot in the leg by one of his own party, but not much injured. The men are supposed to be escaped convicts.

For Dissolution of Partnership.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The action brought by Lewis N. Herendeen against the Cutting Packing Company, Arctic Fishing Company, Cutting Canning Company et al, was partly tried to-day, and the matter was referred to H. M. Myrick. The action is to obtain a decree dissolving the partnership existing between plaintiff and the Cutting Packing Company for an accounting, and distribution of the assets and profits of the business.

A New College.

POMONA, Sept. 25.—The corner stone of Pomona College will be laid to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Hutchins of Los Angeles delivers the address. The first building is a brick structure, costing about $40,000. The new college starts out very hopefully. While under Congregational auspices, it aims at an unsectarian school of high grade for both sexes. It already has about $15,000 and substantial backing from all over the state.

A Wrestling Instructor Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—This afternoon President Harrison of the Olympic Club, had James H. Faulkner suspended from his position as instructor in wrestling, and also ordered an investigation into Faulkner's conduct in the wrestling match with Acton last night. While the inquiry is pending Faulkner will not be allowed to enter the club's quarters.

Judge Terry Will Ask for Pardon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A petition for the pardon of Judge Terry is being drawn up, and will be presented to his friends for signatures in a few days. His attorneys, R. Porter Ashe and I. H. Williams, left for Washington last night, and it is thought their errand is in behalf of Judge Terry.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Arrivals—Steamer Mexico, Victoria; ship Oriental, Tacoma. Clearance—Steamer Costa Rica, Nanaimo. Departure—Steamer Michigan, Portland.

VIOLATING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Shameful Means with Which the Democrats Raise Campaign Funds at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—A great deal of boasting has been done lately about the success the democratic national committee was having in squeezing money out of officeholders in Washington. The boodle was secured through the agency of a local collecting agent, representing one of the democratic associations of the district. The shameless means with which the business was managed has called out the following caustic letter from Edward McPherson, the secretary of the republican committee:

To the Editor of the Washington Post: James L. Norris announces himself in your paper of this date as the "authorized representative in Washington of the national democratic committee." An assistant he may be glad to receive contributions of encouragement from democrats and all citizens and officeholders wishing democratic success, and the same shall be promptly remitted to the national committee.

So far as this invitation applies to officeholders of the United States it is a transaction forbidden by the laws of the United States. Section 11, civil service act, January 16, 1883, forbids any officer or employe of the United States from directly or indirectly soliciting, or receiving, or being in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, contributions for any political purpose whatever from any officer or employe of the United States.

Section 14 of the same act prohibits any person in the service of the United States from directly or indirectly giving to another person in the service of the United States any money "to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever."

Section 13 makes a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

What the democratic national committee can not do by itself it can not lawfully do by another. Upon the national committee, as members, there are both senators and representatives in the congress of the United States. A gift to the committee is a gift to each member of the committee, and it is clearly within the prohibition of the law, and was so intended.

Undoubtedly officials of the United States have a right to contribute their funds to political purposes, but they cannot lawfully do so to committees composed in whole or in part of persons in the service of the United States. The plain object of the act was to break up and forever prohibit all political commerce between classes of United States officials.

Mr. Norris further states in the interview that "Government officials and some others of high position have given liberally." This may refer to the unlicensed contributions of the president and certain members of his cabinet. If these officials have made such contributions to the democratic national committee it is plain that they have hereby rendered themselves liable to punishment under this act, and public decency requires that this flagrant case shall be considered by the officers of the law in this district. If this law is strongly to be violated it ought to be repealed. If it is to be stand upon the statute books it ought to be faithfully enforced.

EDWARD MCPHERSON.

How the Fever Started.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The yellow fever first gained a foothold in Florida through the criminal carelessness and short-sighted reticence of the local authorities in Jacksonville and adjacent places. Sporadic and scattering cases are now known to have existed there months before the existence of the epidemic was publicly recognized. The danger was concealed by the authorities to prevent a panic which would divert the expected tide of winter travel from Florida. Sanitary precautions and quarantine were neglected for the same reason. Their establishment would advertise the presence of danger and the Florida hotel-keepers would suffer. The effect of this stupid and criminal policy upon Jacksonville is now matter of history. The city has become a plague hospital, depopulated of all but the sick, their physicians and nurses, and those too poor to get away; the death roll is growing daily, and the prospect is the city will be wiped out by the fever, which it cannot recover for years. Jacksonville is a plain object lesson for the necessity of elementary sanitary science.

BLAINE AND CONKLING.

An Authorized Statement by the Maine Statesman.

THE FAMOUS OREGON ELECTION.

The Campaign in Washington Territory—A Political Row Among the Indianapolis Police—Notes from Various Points.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 25.—The Kennebec *Journal*, under the heading, "Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine," will to-morrow publish such response as Blaine desires to make to the recently published private letter of Roscoe Conkling to his friend in New York state. Blaine was asked by a Kennebec *Journal* reporter if he had any reply to make, and this was his response:

"Nothing could induce me to enter into a controversy over Conkling's grave. During our service in congress, some sixteen years in all, we had some exasperating controversies, but I never spoke or wrote a word concerning him except in public utterances, and now that he is dead my lips are sealed against every form of criticism or unkind expression, no matter what may be the injustice of any of his surviving friends."

ITS GENUINENESS DOUBTED.

Blaine said it was a great surprise to him that such a letter should have been written by Conkling. The date shows that the letter was written just six days after the close of an exasperating personal debate with Conkling, and if he had intended to say anything to the kind he would have spoken it to say it then and not immediately afterward in a private letter which was not given to the public for twenty-two years. The whole affair was not in accordance with Conkling's habitual course in debate.

Blaine was asked if he had anything to say about the charge that he had made money out of the recruiting funds in the war, and he replied that it might, with equal truth, be charged that he had made money by robbing the mails, or by piracy on the high seas. The recruiting scandal of Maine in the last year of the war had been investigated by two committees and one public investigation (whose efforts Blaine said he aided), and there was, he says, "not a word of evidence, or even a hint, in any one of the three reports, that he had any more connection with the matter than had Conkling, or his unwise friend who publishes this letter and attributes it to the dead statesman."

THE OREGON ELECTION.

They are Still Talking About That Famous Victory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The *Call* to-day has an editorial on political matters in Oregon, from which the following is taken: "Some weeks ago a local contemporary published a letter from an Oregon correspondent, which attributed the recent republican majority in that state to fraude of one kind or another. The letter said that the gain in the vote of Oregon was too large to be honest, but was contradicted with official election returns which showed that the percentage of gain from 1886 to 1888 was no larger than for the preceding five years. In corroboration with which his statements were rebuked since the Oregon correspondent for the time, but on Monday he broke out again. In his latest letter he quotes from THE OREGONIAN to show that it has not always been so staunch a protection paper as it is now. Very likely this Oregon correspondent is right. The change in this respect has been going on in all parts of the country, including Oregon. Men are in favor of protection now who have a shelf free trade or tariff for revenue only, in former periods of their lives. It is this fact which piled up the 7000 republican majority in Oregon. It is the change which is going on in this respect which will, unless all signs fail, double and treble the republican majorities in republican states, and turn minorities in to majorities in states that in 1884 voted for Cleveland. In Oregon, in June, there were about 3000 democrats, for the time at least, on the republican side, and there is no reason to suppose that the number will be less in November."

WHY HE KEPT THE DEMOCRATS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—John McMahon, a former democrat of the pronounced type, who lives in Jordan valley, Oregon, in the southeastern part of the state, writes as follows to a local paper here: "When I tell you that I am a sheep man, have to pay $40 a month to men to herd my sheep; that I have been robbed by an attempt at vicious legislation; that it took my mutton sheep as well as my wool to meet the expenditures of the last twelve months, and that if Grover is sent back it will take the ewes and wool to pay expenses in the next twelve months, you will no doubt agree with me that I found good reasons for my departure from that party, and helped last June to swell the republican majority to 8000 in Oregon."

THE CAMPAIGN IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Voorhees Afraid of the Tariff Question as a Rallying Force.

SPOKANE FALLS, Sept. 25.—From the most reliable sources it is learned that Mr. Voorhees and his industrious lieutenants are really afraid of only one issue in the present canvass, and that is the one formulated by THE OREGONIAN several weeks ago as the one upon which the contest for delegate should be fought. It is protect on versus free trade, republicanism versus democracy. Mr. Voorhees recognizes the fact that on this issue only can the republicans hope to rally a full party vote, and Mr. Allen's persistency in presenting this issue to the people has already excited alarm among the democratic leaders to such an extent that where a week ago they were confident of Voorhees's election by a handsome majority, they now believe the chances are even. Of course, Mr. Voorhees is no less eloquent than heretofore and manifests publicly as much confidence as ever, but the fact is, the democrats positively fear the tariff issue. Notwithstanding this, Voorhees is making a gallant struggle and will go down with flying colors.

Mr. Allen is astonishing his friends by the spirit and cleverness with which he is conducting the canvass. His exposition of the doctrine of protection as the one upon which prosperity and development of the territory so much depend is so apt and easily understood that he is received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the people evidently are quick to accept it as the real issue of the campaign. While Mr. Allen devotes most of his time to discussion of the tariff and the real importance of this question to the territory, he is not neglecting other questions.

SAREF.

MR. ALLEN AT CHENEY.

CHENEY, Sept. 25.—Bonfires illume the city to-night, and a grand torchlight procession, headed by the Spangle and Cheney brass bands, paraded the streets in honor of John B. Allen, republican candidate for delegate to congress. Mr. Allen delivered one of his stirring and eloquent addresses. The streets are thronged, and a fifteen-cannon salute makes the town seem like it did in olden times. E. B. Hyde, joint candidate for council, and J. L. Wilson, both of Spokane, also made addresses.

ON PARTY LINES.

An Angry Split in the Police Force of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The political war raging among the police officers of this city, which was engendered by a disturbance before the new Denison hotel last Saturday night, when an attempt was made to arrest a Chicago drummer, who was yelling for Harrison, received additional impetus to-day. Capt. Colbert, democrat, this afternoon filed formal charges against Mr. Dawson, republican, alleging insubordination. He also charges Capt. Campbell, republican, who was not on duty at the time, with encouraging Dawson in his disorderly conduct. The accused officers will have a hearing Monday, before the full board of police commissioners.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Sunday School Children Call on Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—Visiting delegations from Wabash and Park counties, numbering about 2200, including 200 young folks, members of Sunday schools, called on Gen. Harrison this afternoon. The reception took place in University park. Capt. E. F. Williams of Wabash spoke for his delegation, and Dr. E. F. Leech of Park county addressed the generation behind of the Sunday school soldiers. Gen. Harrison, in his response, touched on the curious question and the expediency of speculating bonds.

Blaine's Appointment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Blaine is expected to arrive here Friday morning, a day or two in advance of the monster demonstration on the polo grounds. The schedule in the West has not been decided on definitely, but he will make at least three or four speeches in Michigan and the same number in Indiana.

Speaker Carlisle Will Be There.

ROME, Ga., Sept. 25.—The North Georgia and Alabama industrial exposition will open on Monday, October 1. Gov. Gordon, Henry Grady and Speaker Carlisle will be present and make addresses. The first frost of the season was plainly observed here this evening.

Mills Speaks at East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 25.—Roger Q. Mills addressed a large and enthusiastic audience here this evening. He took up the tariff issue, and spoke for nearly two hours on that topic, referring only briefly to the political contest in Illinois.

New York Democratic Clubs.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The state convention of democratic clubs assembled this afternoon. Five hundred delegates are present.

THE STRENGTH OF THE FIGURES.

Philadelphia Press.

The democrats having discovered somewhat from the dazed condition in which the unexpectedly large republican plurality in Maine threw them, are now trying to extract what comfort they can from figures. The best they have been able to do, however, is to fix up the following table of the total vote in the state:

	Rep. Vote 1884.		Rep. Vote 1888.
Oregon	26,618	Oregon	32,620
Vermont	39,230	Vermont	45,251
Maine	78,913	Maine	79,608
Total	147,135	Total	160,934
Republican gain over 1884			13,799
	Dem. Vote 1884.		Dem. Vote 1888.
Oregon	25,625	Oregon	25,413
Vermont	22,230	Vermont	19,357
Maine	59,051	Maine	61,168
Total	102,506	Total	106,078
			102,533
Democratic gain over 1884			3,545

Here is a net republican gain of 10,254 in three states, which cast in the aggregate only 267,012 votes, or a net republican gain of almost exactly 4 per cent. A similar gain elsewhere would give the republicans every Northern state by a safe majority. So there seems to be little comfort for the democrats in the early elections, however anxiously they may try to distort the figures.

Money in the Campaign.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

"The republicans need money to carry on their campaign, says the New York *World*, "and their national exchequer is woefully low."

Perhaps this is true. The republicans, unlike the democrats, are not drawing funds from federal officials; they are not forcing fourth-class postmasters to wheak up $20 each; they haven't seven railroad millionaires on their campaign committee to make out big checks. The democrats have received $1,000,000 from Coal Baron Scott; $250,000 each from Cal Brice and Herman Oelrichs, corporation millionaires; $10,000 from Grover Cleveland, chief employe of the people of the United States; altogether $150,000 from Big Jay Gould through his man, Dr. Norvin Green.

But money is not going to carry this campaign. It is a fight for principle, and the principle is pretty firmly fixed in the minds of men. The republicans need to send speakers into every section to smash the sophistries and expose the falsehoods of free trade advocates; but the republicans can still afford to conduct a campaign with less money than the democrats have, trusting to the common sense and self-interest of the vo

ELLOW SCOURGE

Abatement in the Terible Death List.

PANIC STILL PREVAILS

System of the Sewer Paralysed—Excitement Over a Suspicious Case—Disease Raging in Cuba.

ON Sept 25.—The postoffice this afternoon received a telegram from Gee & Co stating that no running between Memphis and Vicksburg, via New Orleans and Wilson, one between Greenwood and Meridian and one Meridian and Mobile Aberdeen and New Orleans Durant and Chattanooga and Kept [illegible] transmitted between Birmingham and No cases of yellow fever have occurred at Jacksonville But this fact does not seem to excitement in the least There running Arrangements have established in Brunswick Jackson, the excitement is wide There dences of panic on Business men feel the pressure and are consequently the mob in the

AT PENSACOLA

Sept 25.—A special from Deputy Four new cases have since noon yesterday Three sick and looked upon as suspicious are reported—a father and son in Brownsville Texas The report is unfounded the system of with plant of nurses still chance of communicating to prevent by telegraph No mails and what is thrown off is now letters from parties personally posting postmaster Thomas—the leaving Hedrick this life A refugee has yellow fever at Collum

Ala Sept 25.—There have been cases of yellow fever in the last hours and two death

STATION AT JACKSONVILLE

Fla Sept 25.—The weather cool The declaration that yellow epidemic at Fernandina opens one at that place It is expected an 2000 colored people will flock free food Steps will be taken to against the influx of new mosquitoes fever, by increasing the sanguarding the outskirts Thirty were reported this morning.

HOPES HOPEFUL EFFECTS

Sept —The situation is practically unchanged exhopeful feeling that the worst of over continues While new developing very rapidly, the type appears to be milder even our equinoctial storms, and people are sick, the death rate The official bulletin for the hours reports 143 new 85 are among colored people, ths are reported

THE TRAFFIC SYSTEM PARALYZED.

Sept. 25.—There have been four yellow fever this season in the Cairo and the Gulf, but the rail is losing $7000 a day on accounts Not a wheel will roll between Mobile & Ohio. Seven roads are Memphis. Steamboats, after gunnies of shotguns for hunters are tied up as fast as they arrives at St Louis, and the entire of the South is paralyzed

ALL IS GREATLY EXCITED

Sept. 25.—There was great excitement afternoon over the report of a fever existing in the city physicians in attendance on the not agreed on the nature of the will make a satisfactory examination In the meantime sentiment-hearted are getting ready to report of the physicians to be known will be awaited with eager over 60 000 people.

LATER RECORD AT JACKSON

Miss Sept. 25.—There have cases since Sunday

last thirty-six hours no new cases ths or new cases since Sunday never have developed and no occurred

FROST IN ALABAMA.

ery, Sept. 25.—Telegrams to the state that there was frost last parts of Alabama

SPREADING AT FERNANDINA

a, Florida, Sept. 25.—Twelve fever here Three at Starnville.

OW FEVER IN CUBA.

ity Among the Troops Particularly Appalling.

HAVANA Cuba, Sept. 12.—Yellow fever now in this city and at the military outside. A servant of the consulate has just been sent to the hospital. *La Antorcha* of this city published the following item Of the Battalion of San Fuensanta Sabte Espiritu, twenty-three victims to yellow fever, nineteen have sicked with it and three dangerously ill Of a detachmen on duty at Parades all and seven died The mortality of *El Pais* of that city one day forty four deaths Both natives have been swept away The been sweeping the island. The made by yellow fever may be from the following Out of a full men all but eight have been in this city. The Island of Nassau the dangers has declared a quarantine against the United

CONTRIBUTION CALLED FOR.

Pythias Requested to Send Aid Yellow Fever Sufferers.

, Sept. 25.—Supreme Chancellor has issued circulars to the Knights the world calling for an contribution in aid of the yellow fever be sent to R L C White, surer of the records and seal Nash-

THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

was Cured by an Advertising Doctor.

Reason Why They should Not Adjudged Impostors—True Treatment Continued

ably the rule that among advertisers, one out of a hundred performs and relief he advertises to and the few who cure Dr Darrin dead Their testimonials alone to bear witness to the foregoing it is doubtful whether among of advertising doctors in the are is a single one who has met success as those above the following testimonial will lady referred to is well known can be relied on

—For many years I have been a most excruciating pains in my days and nights of intense which there seemed but little prostrating my whole system. have been troubled with catarrh, and deafness for thirty-one lump in my side, thought by ovarian tumor It gave me Having tried many remedies I consulted to see what Darrin's electro-magnetic treatment I put myself under their great joy and satisfaction I now enjoying the priceless and hearing. My child was an aggravated disease, as well neighbors. Refer anyone to Lewis county W T.

MRS A. BANISTER.

Parlors are located at 235 Fifth Main, Portland, and Stine Wells, W. T. Office hours daily; evening, 7 to 8; Sundays, curable chronic and private and deafness are confidentially treated. Most cases home-treatment after a visit to office. All communications Consultation free. Hours from 9 to 12 a. m. daily. Send doctor's stamp for Portland

MONEY DIDN'T HELP NASH.

He is Convicted in Two Hours by a Jury in the Criminal Court

Assault and Larceny Cases Set for Trial—Non-Suited at His Own Request—New Suits Filed and Convicted and Fined

The appeal case of A Nash charged with vagrancy was called for trial in the criminal court yesterday morning Nash was convicted of the offense in the police court August 2 and Judge Dement sentenced him to ten days in the county jail Not satisfied with this he appealed to a higher court resulting in his second conviction When arrested Nash was relieved of $1260 in money and a $1000 check of deposit

When the case was called Judge Page who had been acting as counsel for Nash informed the court that he had withdrawn from the defense and did not care to have anything to do with the case or the prisoner Nash refused to pay the fee agreed upon was the cause of Judge Page's withdrawal James Dolan appeared for the defendant

The evidence for the prosecution which was of a circumstantial nature was given by eight police officers who testified that to the knowledge Nash had no lawful means of earning a living and that he loitered around gambling houses and saloons and stood on street corners

Nash's defense was that he had sufficient money making it unnecessary for him to earn a living

At 2 o clock the jury after being out two hours returned a verdict of guilty

Dave Merrill and Charles Kehoe indicted for larceny pleaded not guilty and their trials were set for October 16 and 17 respectively

Emma Wingard indicted for keeping a disorderly house was allowed until to-day to plead Flora Oberle indicted on a similar charge not appearing her $200 bond was declared forfeited and a bench warrant was issued for her arrest

Lee Toy Lee Chung and Lee Sing Lung charged with assaulting Chung Foo pleaded not guilty Their trials were set for October 23 25 and 30 respectively

NEW SUITS

I R Dawson began suit against J E Hobson in the state circuit court yesterday to recover $1 383 45 alleged to be due on the following assigned claims Neustadter Bros $734 67 Thanhauser & Frohman $529 75 Dittenhoefer Haas & Co $56 50 Isberg Buchman & Co $62 53

Geo W Craw & Co. sued F J Borlen for $156 78 balance due for lumber sold Craw & Co also sued Jones & Borlen fo $139 99 for lumber sold

SUIT SUITED AT HIS OWN REQUEST

The suit of Geo A Brodie against Peter Schmeer for possession of a tract of land in S 36 T 1 N R 1 E which plaintiff claims is unlawfully withheld from him went to trial in part I state circuit court yesterday, and plaintiff on his own motion was non suited he admitting that the sheriff's deed which he held to the property contained an error which prevented him from proving his title He immediately had the error corrected and filed another suit for possession of the property in question

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT

The suit of Geo W Durand vs Geo Anderson and Geo Cunningham for $150 for illegal withholding of seven tons of hay went to trial in part 1 state circuit court yesterday and resulted in a verdict for defendant It was an appeal from the decision of Justice Tuttle who rendered judgment for plaintiff for the amount sued for

JUDGE SHATTUCK'S DECISIONS

This morning Judge Shattuck will announce decisions in the following cases M L Cooper vs D W Forbes et al motion to dissolve attachment A B Manley vs W B Knight demurrer to complaint James McAleer vs D W Pratt, motion for leave to file answer Gustave F Becker vs Portland & Willamette Valley railway motion to strike out parts of complaint

ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED

County Judge Caldwell yesterday appointed Joseph Borde administrator of the estate of Lena Langfeld and fixed his bonds at $900 Mrs Langfeld died intestate September 21, leaving personal property worth $200 She has an heir aged 16 years

JURORS EXCUSED

Solomon Beary and John Summerville jurors were excused until September 27 and December 17 respectively by Judge Shattuck yesterday

IN JUSTICE PHELAN'S COURT

The case of A Arfeld charged by David J Carter with having wrongfully taken $5 from plaintiff was resumed yesterday afternoon The testimony of the two principals was in substance the same as that given the day before Carter claimed that he gave defendant a $10 gold piece in pay for a pair of shoes worth $3 50 and only received $1 50 in change

Arfeld testified that plaintiff only gave him a $5 gold piece and that, consequently the change given was correct Arfeld also claimed that the plaintiff was drunk at the time the transaction occurred This the evidence given did not sustain The case was decided in favor of the plaintiff and Arfeld was fined $15

John Crocker, a north end saloon-keeper charged with assault by Patrick McKusick, was fined $5 The testimony showed that McCusick entered the saloon of defendant in a drunken condition and demanded some more drinks This was refused and as he then started in to make a disturbance he was put out by the proprietor In being put out McKusick who is a one-legged man dropped his crutches and fell through the lattice door on to the walk The court found Crocker guilty of simple assault and fined him in the above stated amount.

McKusick was then tried on a charge of vagrancy and found guilty In default of payment of a $20 fine he was taken to the county jail to serve a sentence of ten days

A Workman arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to kill on complaint of John Kulow was discharged

TRIED BEFORE JUSTICE TUTTLE

Yesterday was an unusually quiet day at Justice Tuttle's court. Several important cases that were to come up had to be continued on account of the non appearance of witnesses

The case of Mat Harris, the colored restaurant man arrested on a charge of larceny preferred by Martha A Levy will be heard this morning at 10 o clock

George M Young entered a judgment suit against Julius Carlebach and George Heath, proprietors of the Automatic Museum for the sum of $140 Young claims to have done work for defendants to the amount of $154. Of this sum only $14 has been paid leaving a balance of $140 due

Peter Thoma brings suit against Thomas Maloney for $200 damages Maloney committed an assault upon Thoma, and plaintiff claims to be injured to the extent of the amount sued for

JUDGE DEMENT'S DOCKET

John Sullivan Geo Beating and Frank Lynch simple drunks received a fine of $2 each Fred Binder Fred Sunday and Wm Maple also simple drunks did not appear, and forfeited their bail

Henry Stone for the same offense, received a sentence of five days

W C Webb, for carrying concealed weapons forfeited $10 bail

Jas Morton arrested on a charge of vagrancy pleaded not guilty and demanded a trial by jury He will stand trial after the city cases are disposed of to-day

Fred Bonn and J D Monteith, awaiting trial on a charge of larceny from the store of Dittenhoefer Haas & Co will be given a hearing to day

THE COURTS

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT

Bowennan vs McMahon, motion to strike out complaint set for hearing Sept. 26

Montgomery vs the United States, judgment and decree for plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT.

U S vs Kussa, nolle prosequi entered by district attorney

U S vs. 100 cans of opium, order of distribution of sale.

McDermett vs steamer Wasco, cause settled and dismissed on motion of libellant.

U. S. vs. —— (three cases); information filed for cutting timber on government lands, order for bench warrant, bail $500

STATE CIRCUIT NO 1

George A Brodie vs Peter Schmeer, non suit on motion of plaintiff

George W Durand vs George Anderson et al verdict for defendant.

STATE CIRCUIT NO 2

State vs A Nash tried and found guilty as charged

State vs David Merrill plea of not guilty set for trial October 16

State vs Charles Kehoe plea of not guilty set for trial October 17

State vs Enum Wingard, allowed until to day to plead

State vs Lee Toy Lee Chung and Lee Sing Lung plea of not guilty Lee Chung's trial set for October 23 Lee Chung Bing's October 2 Lee Toy October 30

Assignment of H Mark motion made that the hearing to show cause of simon sweet why he should not file a report herein be postponed until September 29

Wm Moss vs Thomas Moss motion to strike amended complaint argued and submitted

DR. ROBT NOURSE'S LECTURE

The Eminent Speaker Addresses a Large Audience Last Night at the Tabernacle

Dr Robert Nourse the noted lecturer spoke at the Tabernacle last night on the subject of "King and Presidents" There was a large audience present and the address was listened to with close attention He traced the history of kings from the earliest times and the power and absolute will exercised by them through all time

Monarchy he said and its origin in brute force and cunning Calm was the first king Ever since this time monarchical rulers have exercised their rights either through brute force or cunning and often through both

Whether it was best for a people to have a king or a president depended largely upon the kind of a king the kind of a president and also, to a great extent the kind of people

He then went over briefly the necessary conditions that must prevail in a monarchy He showed how society is composed of antagonistic factions, and how the interests of each must clash with those of the other

Furthermore he examined the financial condition of monarchies, the immorality and illiteracy that must prevail, and how all the evils are a direct resultant from the form of government and the despotic power vested in the rulers

Then the speaker contrasted the rights and liberties enjoyed by the people in a free and democratic government and the grand possibilities open to every man who is an inhabitant thereof 'Take here" he said, is and must be more real and genuine than it possibly can be in a monarchy "

The lecture was interspersed with numerous anecdotes and witticisms Frequent applause showed with what appreciation the discourse was received

The audience too, was larger than it has been on any previous night and all went away well satisfied with the intellectual treat enjoyed

SHE WAS SLIGHTLY TEMPEST TOSSED.

Novices Get Their Fill of Seasickness on the Geo W Elder's Rough Voyage to Portland

The steamship Geo W Elder from San Francisco, with something over 100 passengers and the usual freight cargo made fast at the Steamship Company's dock a few minutes before 10 o clock last night

The Elder left San Francisco about 10 30 last Friday morning and its voyage of four and a half days and three nights is one of unusual length

Several passengers were somewhat emphatic in their complaints about the long trip and the rolling of the boat An attache of the cabin dining-room said that for two days there were only about five people who came regularly to meals

We had a strong head wind all the way from San Francisco to Cape Foulweather," said Mr C H Lewis the mate smoke hung heavy over the shore but there was comparatively little fog, the north wind blowing clear and strong I don't consider that the passengers have any cause for complaint The Elder is not as fast as the Oregon and Columbia but its rolling was no greater than any other boat would be in such a swell Many ladies were on deck all the time, and I heard no serious complaints, except a natural anxiety to get ashore the last two days "

Mr Lewis states that the Elder is expected to make another trip for the Columbia then two trips for the Oregon, after which she will herself receive some much needed repairs, after twelve years of almost uninterrupted hard service

WHERE IS THE LOST BALLOON?

Prof Van Tassell is Still Unable to Locate the Spot Where it Fell

At a late hour last night Prof Van Tassell, of balloon notoriety, had not arrived at his hotel from the scene of the supposed location of the balloon, whither he had gone with his wife Before leaving Mr Van Tassell said to an OREGONIAN reporter that he had not seen any thing of his lost balloon since it disappeared behind the hills last Sunday

I have located it to the extent that I know it is in a certain body of timber several miles across and now have about fifteen men searching for it I am going out now to learn if they have succeeded in finding it The country where it has is very heavily timbered and the undergrowth is so thick that to bring it out will necessitate the cutting of roadways through the brush I do not know but that the balloon is lodged in the top of trees in which case I shall be put to a great deal of trouble in getting it down without tearing holes in it "

The unfortunate termination of the balloon expedition has chilled the ardor of several embryo aeronauts One gentleman who was to take passage in the balloon said last evening "I don't want any balloon in mine I would have gone up Sunday all right enough, but terra firma is plenty good enough for me hereafter "

THE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION

It Will Probably Take Place on the 12th of October and Prove a Big Affair

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the big republican demonstration postponed some time ago had a meeting at the rooms of the republican state central committee last night

After an informal discussion the meeting adjourned to meet again Friday night At that time some definite action will be taken and a date for the demonstration will be set

It is intended to make this demonstration a state affair and at least two weeks' notice will be given so as to give delegates and clubs from other towns time to be here A good many uniformed clubs from other towns are expected to participate in the parade From present indications the demonstration will take place about October 12 It will be announced for a certainly after the meeting of the committee Friday night

The Blaine club will hold a very interesting meeting at Republican hall Union block, to-morrow night By special request Gov Woods has consented to deliver an address The republican glee club will make its appearance for the first time and excellent music will no doubt be rendered It is desired that the ladies as well as men wishing to hear an able and entertaining speaker will attend

WEIGHABLE GOODS AND LIQUORS

The Quantity Which Have Passed Through the Custom House During the Year

Following is a list of the weighable goods and liquors which passed under the hands of the weigher and gauger of this customs district during the year ending June 30 1888

	Pounds.
Coal	33,696,960
Hemp	159,062
Glass	1,002,935
Sugar	49,736
Rice	3,102,266
Tobacco	12,636
Cigars 1102½ M	13,486
Salt	7 751,796
Tin plates	1 976,764
Iron	32 711,995
Miscellaneous	832,959
Total	79 266,892
	Gallons
Liquors	84,996
Miscellaneous	462
Total	85,458

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dinning car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

NEWS FROM OVER THE WAY.

Regular Trips Very Soon to be Made Over the P & V. Railway.

Another Brick Building to Go Up—The Diamond Field—Leader Engaged—"Sent to Grass"—Case Undecided

The Portland & Vancouver Railroad Company have fixed the fare to Vancouver from Portland at 25 cents and within the city the ferry franchise puts it at 5 cents This means that passengers will be carried from Portland across the river and to Vancouver for 30 cents Within the city means through East Portland and to the northern limits of Albina Col Wheat hopes to commence making trips over the line next Sunday but not on regular time until about a week later The approach at the Columbia river will have to be completed before the train will make regular trips Until the long approach is finished passengers will have to walk about two blocks to reach the ferry landing and this will take up considerable time The switch on Water street will be finished this week There is quite a force at work on it

BUILDING ON A BRICK

A gentleman who owns two business lots on Fifth street is figuring on putting up a three story brick He has owned the two lots for quite a while but now thinks the time has come when such a building would pay It is not likely he will commence building this season as it is too late but there is scarcely any doubt but he will build next year By that time there will be quite a number of business houses along Fifth street Already there is a hotel a printing office and a two story business house going up

BASE BALL NEWS

The Salt Lake club has gone to Seattle where a game was played yesterday and another will be played to day It is expected that another game will be arranged between them and the Willamettes next Sunday The Willamettes play a much stronger nine now than ever before and if another game can be arranged for no doubt there will be a very large crowd in attendance It was stated yesterday that negotiations are in progress with the Pendleton club to arrange for a series of games to be played here and at Pendleton It is thought very likely that the arrangements will be consummated and the proposed games will be played The Pendleton club is said to be a strong nine

UNPROVOKED ATTACK

Yesterday a man named Frank Full made an unprovoked attack on Mr Hansel a respectable citizen in front of the blacksmith shop on the corner of Fifth and J streets, but before he got through he was sorry he undertook the job for when he walked to Welch's drug store his ear looked as if a thunder bolt had struck him Mr Hansel drove up to the shop, when Snell came up and began to use abusive language, and struck Mr Hansel The latter stood all he could and then struck Snell on the ear a blow that sent him to grass in short order Mr Hansel had Snell arrested and the case will be tried in the justice court to-day

NOT YET DECIDED

Justice Mayo's court has been engaged for a portion of two days in hearing the case wherein Martin St Leger was accused of trespass on a certain piece of land near Albina, It seems that St. Leger was to clear the land and get wood for his pay but it was claimed he got the wood and did not clear the land Justice Mayo has the case under advisement and will render his decision to-morrow

BIG CATTLE

The east side can boast of ten of the largest oxen in the state or possibly in the world They are owned by J C Brannan and Mr Clause of the Sandy They are seven and a half feet in hight and measure sixteen feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail They are monsters, and of Chinese extraction These gentlemen have had the animals on exhibition at the state fair, where they attracted much attention, and are now exhibiting them in Portland

MUSIC PROVIDED FOR.

The M E church has been negotiating with Prof Wetzell to take charge of and conduct the music for the present year and it was stated yesterday that his services have been secured. The professor being an excellent musician, it is safe to say the Centenary M E church will have good music this year

THOUGHT HE HAD A COW

A small house stands on the corner of Sixth and L streets and last night some one was inside handling a cow bell At that moment Officer Atterbury came along and hearing the bell thought there was a cow inside the house He went in, but found not the cow but two men

PERSONAL.

Mr J L Stuart who has been in the city with his relatives and friends for the past week, leaves for his home in Crook county to-day Mr Stuart comes down once a year, but this time he noted more substantial progress than ever before Come again

FREE ENTERTAINMENT

An entertainment and sociable will be given at the First Congregational church Holladay's addition this evening Admission will be free and all cordially welcome

DEAD HORSE.

It is reported that a dead horse has lodged in the river near the foot of J street. It is quite a nuisance and should be started on down the river

TOO MUCH STEAM FOR THE BOILER

Explosion of a Donkey Engine Yesterday at Albina—No one Seriously Injured

The boiler on one of R Lemon's scows, employed in hoisting ballast from the slip Lancashire Castle at Victoria dock exploded about 10 o clock yesterday forenoon The roof of the scow was blown off and the smoke stack went up higher than the tall masts of the ship There was no one on the scow except Mr Thompson, the engineer who was scalded on the face and hands and blackened with soot but was able to walk home

As to the cause of the explosion nothing definite is known Every one around there had a different theory Some said there was too much water in the boiler others that there was not enough Some attributed the blame to the engineer and others to the boiler

The probability is that the boiler was weak, and that there was too much steam is a foregone conclusion The top of the boiler was blown off and the tubes thrown out and that was about all the damage done

A man who knows says that men with but little experience are generally employed to run the donkey engines, on hoisting scows as they not understanding the danger as well as an experienced engineer put on more steam and hoist more load than is proper.

UNCLE SAM'S IMPROVEMENTS

Operations Commenced in Earnest on the Government Work Along the River and Coast.

The government fleet designed for the improvement of St Helens bar sailed gaily down the river Monday, and commenced operations yesterday. The fleet consisted of a dredge, snag boat two pile drivers and several barges for carrying material and the quarters for the men. Major Jones expects that the dike at St Helens bar will be completed in about ten days There only remains a thousand feet to be built, and as it consists of piles driven five feet apart this portion of the job will not take long Then a heavy timber is to be placed on the top of these piles, and a row of piles at a much wider distance apart is to be driven behind the dike to brace it. A mattress of brush will be spread on the bottom of the river for thirty feet on each side of the dike and between the piles will be placed brush up to the low water mark.

Maj Jones is getting along well with the plans and drawings for a steamboat railway at The Dalles, which he is preparing for the commission appointed to investigate the matter of transportation around this obstruction.

It is probable that the commission will submit plans for a canal, steamboat railway and a portage [illegible] to congress, and no [illegible] action may be made and work commenced early next year

The steamer Michigan will be up here on Thursday and will be examined by Maj Jones to see whether she can be made available for sluicing St Helens bar if it is found necessary that sluicing should be done there The Michigan has powerful engines and could probably render effective service on the bar

Capt Willard Young who has returned from an inspection of the improvements in progress at Yaquina reports everything in excellent condition and about one third of the 600 feet of the tramway washed away from the top of the jetty replaced

There will be no extensions of the jetty made this year said he to a reporter and all that will be done will be in the way of strengthening what has already been put in

The work of placing the stone has already begun and right near is located an Indian stone quarry as an excellent rock for The men who have the contract for transporting are doing good work and are getting along faster than could well be expected

The jetty is built out about 3000 feet and Capt Young says is to have it completed by next fall

He has recommended the building of a jetty on the north side of the entrance to Yaquina bay but has not yet heard anything from Washington concerning it Capt Young, left last evening for Coos bay to look over the ground there

THE VISITING ODD FELLOWS

List of Those Delegates Who Are Expected to Arrive in the City Friday Morning

Following are the names of the members of the Sovereign grand lodge who expect to come to Portland on their way East by the Southern Pacific railroad arriving Friday morning next

Grand Sire Col John G Underwood of Rhode Island and wife

Deputy Grand Sire Charles M Busbee of North Carolina

Grand Secretary Leo A Ross of Ohio

Grand Treasurer Isaac A Shepard of Pennsylvania and wife

Grand Guardian Walter G Dee of Minnesota

Assistant Grand Guardian C C Pearce of Iowa

Grand Marshal pro tem John H Allen of New Hampshire and lady

Past Grand Sire John H White of New York and three ladies

Past Grand Sire J B Nicholson of Pennsylvania

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama—P Simmes.

Arkansas—Jacob Friedheim

British Columbia—William McColl

Colorado—A F G Bacon

Connecticut—W H Comley

Dakota—H J Rice and wife

Florida—Thomas Watson and wife

Illinois—C F Trickett, A Orendorff and daughter

Iowa—Herman Bock and lady, J K Powers and lady

Kansas—S H Kelsey

Manitoba—C F Anderson John F Young

Montana—H McMurphy, Jacob Loeb, H Pink Bam and wife

Nebraska—F B Bryant, J F Hedrick

New Hampshire—H Ritt and two ladies

Ohio—H Hedges and three ladies.

Ontario—C F Campbell H Robertson and wife Joseph Oliver and wife Dr F Rea

Pennsylvania—M R Muckle

Quebec—J Kimes.

Washington—A H Tucker and wife Le F A Shaw W R Dunbar

Wisconsin—J G Clark and wife

THE LORD HIGH EXECUTIONER

"Mikado" Produced by the Juvenile Opera Company Last Evening.

The Mikado" that ever popular satire of Gilbert & Sullivan's was given last night to another large audience at the New Park theater The Juveniles are evidently a success In addition to their many old friends Monday night's performance of the "Chimes of Normandy" won them hosts of new admirers Teddy Gamble's Ko Ko was, if anything more funny than when he was last seen in the role of the lord high executioner His topical song was encored again and again

Camille Cleveland's Yum Yum was a charming realization of the perplexed little Jap Her costumes were exquisite and her voice and acting all that her former appearance here gave promise of

Katisha, as portrayed by Emma Berg was an excellent piece of character acting and her singing was superb

Evan Gamble, too was in his old role of Nanki Poo but it was more than evident that he has improved greatly

Pooh Bah was well handled by John Lowell who had more of an opportunity to display his voice than in the Chimes of Normandy

Julia Martin as Pitti Sing, and May Eckert as Peep Bo the two little maids attendant on Yum Yum, were pretty and well up in their business and lines

Again the choruses came to the front and several times in the concerted pieces earned well deserved encores When the company gave "The Mikado" last spring, they scored a success but last night was a greater one

'Olivette' will be given to night and the Chimes of Normandy' again to-morrow night.

ARRIVAL OF MR JOHN R. WINDERS

He Comes to Effect a Thorough Organization of the Printers of the State

Mr John R Winders of San Francisco, who at the last meeting of the International Typographical Union was elected organizer for the Sixth district including California, Oregon Nevada, Arizona Washington territory, and the Hawaiian Islands arrived here on the steamer Elder last evening

His visit is made in response to an invitation from Multnomah Typographical Union of this city, and he was met at the wharf by Capt. O'Brien, R D Markland and W F Osborne, a committee appointed by the union for that purpose, who escorted him to his hotel

The object of his visit is to acquire information in regard to matters concerning the typographical unions in this section, and to endeavor to effect a thorough organization of the printers of the state

Mr Winders is a practical printer holding cases on the *Alta California* He reports the union in San Francisco as in a flourishing condition, having about 700 members and with from ten to twenty applications for membership at every meeting The two offices are being thoroughly organized

QUARTERLY INSPECTION FIRST REGIMENT

Held Last Evening at the National Guard Armory—A Pleasant Time

The annual inspection by Adjt Gen Shoner of the First regiment Oregon National Guards, was held at Armory hall last night. It opened with a dress parade followed by a drill in which all the companies participated There were 330 men in line as follows

Field, staff and non-commissioned officers, 32 band, 18, Company A 46, Company D, 49, Company E, 47, Company G, 49, Company I, 50, Company K 55

The movements were executed with great precision, and showed that a marked improvement has been made since the inspection of last year Col Beebe took a personal pride in the maneuvers of the men and thought himself that the manual of arms was performed with greater accuracy than at the last annual drill

After the drill there was a short interim, and then the First regiment band began to discourse music Soon there were scores of couples on the floor, and the light fantastic was tripped to the exquisite strains of music Dancing was continued until a late hour At least 300 people were present to witness the drill

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THIS CITY

Matters Very Lively at Tacoma—Portland's Commercial Supremacy—The "Oregonian"

Mr L E Sampson of Tacoma, accompanied by his niece, Miss Lulu Lockwood, are at the Esmond. Miss Lockwood expects to go east to day

Mr Sampson is now treasurer of Tacoma, and was postmaster until relieved by the present administration He reports things lively in the "City of Destiny," some nineteen vessels being in port. The lumber syndicate recently formed" said Mr Sampson "is building a railroad some thirty miles into their lumber fields. Recent and now pending acquisitions will give them about 100,000 acres of heavily timbered land. Every time I visit Portland, however, I am more and more impressed with the great commercial supremacy of the city with which THE OREGONIAN has so much to do. You are getting out a great paper now and are well deserving of the immense patronage which you are accorded all over the Northwest.

AMONG THE HOP PICKERS.

Life in the Puyallup Valley, as Seen at This Season of the Year.

A Correspondent Takes a Trip Around the Fields and Views Many Scenes of Pleasure and of Disagreeableness

PUYALLUP Sept 25 Hop picking is not yet completed I came to Puyallup valley from Tacoma with the intention of joining the crowd of pickers But after some investigation I came to the conclusion that it was useless waste of time to stay at one place while I could visit the majority of the centers for picking in a few days From place to place I went finding out at every point that life in the hop fields has certain points of disagreeableness that counterbalances all the features of jovial life in the fields

Hop dances are the pleasurable entrees in which one forgets all the disagreeableness to be found around you

Hops are the main product of Puyallup valley No matter where you go hops stare you in the face and the smoke from the kilns is frequently seen Hops are planted in perfectly straight rows like corn The poles are about sixteen feet and are placed about five feet apart Up these the vines encircle or are trained to entwine and from them the hops hang in bunches and are light green in color The hop fields look like a large forest primeval

Men women and children—Indians and whites—are to be seen in the fields, talking merrily and paying strict attention to their work. It is not necessary to use any red tape to gain admittance to the hop fields The hop boxes into which the hops are thrown are immense receptacles in which a person would lose and measure six feet. They hold about seventy pounds which equals probably twenty five pounds dried and are not protected by canvas as they are in the East and in consequence much labor and time is lost by shrinkage from remaining over night and as a protector from the rain and another disadvantage is the fact that the box collector or 'pole puller' is very seldom around when wanted necessitating the picker to attend to this work himself The pole puller's duty is to pull the poles and place them beside the boxes They lean the pole over a projecting pin which is placed alongside the box and from which the picker uses both hands to pick from the vine It takes but a short time to clean a pole and about eleven poles are necessary to fill a box. When one pole is finished it is replaced by another The vine is thrown away and burned When a box is full the manager or boss' carts away the box and gives the picker a ticket good for $1

The fun that's in it leads many of the boys and girls to the hop field but it is not to be found there but at night after the day's work is accomplished In reality hop picking is very tiresome work but it is healthy and the fun in the evening is sufficient to make one forget the trouble of the day

In the majority of places hop dances are of frequent occurrence and when they are not running the pickers take quiet walks along the roads and in many other pleasant way pass away the time

I next visited the drying kiln where the hops are dried It is a plain frame building which resembles a barn On the roof is a funnel shaped contrivance through which the smoke escapes On the first floor the furnace is to be found piled about four feet deep. The kiln is above the furnace The bottom of it is constructed of slats and through these the brimstone, which is used to preserve the hops comes up Hops are piled in here several feet deep and also at one kiln full are dried every twenty four hours When the hops have gone through this process of drying a large wooden rake is used to push them into the second room The trap doors are then opened and the hops go tumbling down to the floor beneath, where they are packed into bales and are ready for the market. Hop-drying requires great care as they must have a certain degree of color and the least bit too much of brimstone will lessen their value

Inhaling the aroma from the hop kilns is said to have very beneficial results on invalids

The pickers I visited I found to be full of sport Before I entered the field I could hear roars of laughter coming from it which convinced me that life in them was not so bad as I at first supposed

'Hop picking is a great thing" said a friendly looking man to whom I spoke They are the very life of the young folk and the wealth of Pierce county "

Where do all the pickers come from?' I inquired

Well we have some pickers who have lived here all their life made their matches here and have children among the same thing over Other pickers—mostly Indians—come from the valley and British Columbia Some growers imported them from Lewis county, Tacoma and Seattle W T, and Portland, Or

'But only poor people pick hops?" I asked

'Oh, no Shop girls consider it a good way to put in a vacation some for fun, some for money and some for their health '

Have you ever been to a hop-dance?" asked a very pretty little girl who was blushing under the gaze of a young fellow worker on the other row 'They are a good deal of fun I go to them every night one takes place, and am never tired I pick all day, dance until 11 or 12 o clock sleep until 5 and eat—well I just can't get sufficient to eat, and I sleep so soundly that I don't think a dynamite explosion or an earthquake would awaken me Hops make one sleep Does the work hurt my hands? Not now, but it did so at first, even through gloves that I wore, but I don't pay any attention to it now I shall never forget such a jolly vacation," as she cast a pleasant smile into the watchful eyes of her handsome fellow-worker It is funny how the god of love strays everywhere, even into the fields

The worst feature of hop-picking is the sleeping accommodations, which are wooden buildings and sheds of the very worst description There are no tables, and no benches or chairs to sit upon The floors are unclean and uncarpeted For beds you will have to forget that you ever saw one and lay on the oats, straw or floor, with no covering, save the roof of the shed, unless you previously provide yourself with blankets and to keep one's self warm he has to be a contortionist of no mean order Satchels, valises trunks and clothes and sometimes your shoes serve for pillows, and you can hear the wind playing with the straw which (if you are fortunate to possess it) you are lying on, and if you are not so fortunate, you can keep the time of night by its beatings on your hat Sometimes one has to attend—a compulsory attendance—if you sleep in any of the sheds a revival meeting, or democratic or republican demonstration held by the fleas, who will play "seven-up" or baseball upon your person and only ends when you propose to fight the hops the next morning Separate compartments are kept for married people, and separate ones for men and women

A tallow candle lights the workers to their bed—the floor—that is their sweet repose of the floor, and if no candle is to be found which is often the case a person has to run the risk of stepping on one's eye or face, to arrive at his or her section of the compartment. Here they mingle their snores as careless and, seemingly contented, as if they were occupants of suites on Nob Hill.

In some places one has to do his own cooking and at others you are boarded at from $2 to $3 per week and where you are boarded you must not grumble at an elastic beefsteak, the absence of milk butter or napkins, and you must act in a gentlemanly manner if the table is cleaned up before you pay it a visit When you expect nothing you will be liable to miss your reckoning and get something and vice versa. The boarding houses have no looking-glasses, and if a maiden wishes to see herself dress or arrange her bangs, she must use clear water or the reflection in somebody's eyes

In wet weather the time is spent indoors, gossiping, flirting, dancing Sundays are work days, at a price-and-a-quarter rate, and you are not compelled to work unless you wish to, but the extra price is an inducement to some to work all day But the evenings! When night had wrapped the hills and valleys in one deep gloom I started for a hop-dance at Meeker's barn, near this place. On the way to the hop-dance I could see devoted couples sitting along the wayside. Then again, young girls escorted by young men could be seen along the roadway. They, too, were bound for the hop-dance.

The first hop-dance I visited was held in the barn above mentioned. The light in the barn was poor, which, however, seemed not to mar the pleasure of the night's fun. A group of girls stood near the door, the set was just over and they were waiting for another to be formed I endeavored to make myself comfortable by leaning up against the barndoor The orchestra which was neither a large nor an expensive one was imported from Blubbertersville Posey county I don't put myself up for a Parisian musical critic but I have heard of music awakening tears This brought tears When the caller announced a dance white and black skirts took a direct angle from the waist coat tails ditto and couples spun like tops—feet flung likewise twisted and rattle-te-bang and every body seemed to be doing his level best to make things hum

I endured it as long as I could and then I concluded as I had never done anything to the musicians I was wasting my time for the secret of those dances the figures called out by the man on the upturned bucket (for such he used as a pedestal) will never be known They were simply undescribable but I can vouch for the fact that the most violent exercise I ever witnessed

The hop crop of Pierce county will reach an enormous figure and will be one of the most successful ever known in the county

The wages earned picking hops ran all the way up from $1 to $3 per day but the latter figure is an exceptional day's work as three boxes is an enormous day's work and the rapidity with which some pick over others is very convincing that the saying "It were born equal" is not applicable to all persons who admire hop picking

JAMES A POWER

TWO QUESTIONS

McALISTER Or Sept 20

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I Why is it that the territories were allowed delegates in the national conventions and helped to nominate candidates for the office of president of the United State when they are given no ballot at the polls on the 6th of November next?

2 What use is mica to man? I saw an account in THE OREGONIAN of a mica mine in Idaho territory Please answer through the columns of THE OREGONIAN and oblige many persons T H TOWERS

(1) It is party usage that allows the territories to send delegates to the national conventions

(2) Mica is used mostly for the doors of lanterns and stoves It is useful for these purposes because of its transparency and of its peculiar power of resisting the usual effects of heat Sometimes it is used as a substitute for window glass, in situations where glass would be easily broken Mica owes its utility and value to the fact that it is among the most refractory of transparent substances That is it successfully resists the forces that would easily destroy common glass

BIG APPLES—BIGGER STORIES.—*Our Stars and Bars*, published at Lewiston copies an item from THE OREGONIAN in regard to some Gloria Mundi apples 16 inches in circumference, and says "This is very good for

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

BRITISH EXPRESSION.

What the British press is saying about our political contest is a matter of considerable interest in the United States since the policy of the democratic party, as set forth in President Cleveland's utterances, and embodied in the Mills bill is undeniably regarded with favor in Great Britain where it is clearly perceived that the policy if carried out, will give the English great advantages in the American markets. There has been a high dispute in the Eastern press whether the London *Spectator* ever made this statement viz.

Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any prime minister of England has ever done

The Hartford *Courant* affirmed that it had seen this in the *Spectator*. The New York *Evening Post* disputed the statement and called the *Courant* many hard names. Thereupon the *Courant* admitted that it had quoted from memory, and that it was mistaken in the name of the paper quoted from. The editor had been reading both the London *Spectator* and the London *Economist* and supposed he was quoting (from memory) from the former, when he really was quoting a like sentiment from the latter. He therefore produced this statement from the London *Economist* of April 23, 1888 viz.

Mr Cleveland has no constitutional power to introduce a new taxing system or to force either protection or free trade upon the minority, but his message recommending a reduction of the tariff did far more for free trade than any single speech of any premier could have done.

The *Evening Post* is obliged to admit that this is a genuine extract from the London *Economist* of the date given. But it claims that the sentiment is not the same as that first attributed to the *Spectator*. The sentiment is however, quite the same. There is no material difference, at least as to their bearing on our political situation between the statement that "Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any prime minister of England has ever done," and the statement that "Mr. Cleveland's message recommending a reduction of the tariffs did far more for free trade than any single speech of any premier could have done." And besides the London *Economist* is the great exponent of British money interests, and therefore as the Hartford *Courant* points out, its utterances are even more significant than those of the London *Spectator* in this relation.

Many Eastern newspapers have participated in this dispute and the effect has been to fasten public attention more firmly upon the fact that the English press very earnestly desires the re-election of Cleveland on free trade grounds. Many extracts whose authenticity are unquestioned are produced to show this fact. Here for example is one from the London *Chronicle* which has appeared in that paper since Cleveland's letter of acceptance was published, viz

It is immaterial to discuss what President Cleveland's crusade should be called. He may give it any name he likes as long as we know it is in fact a crusade of free trade.

It will be remembered that President Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, after producing an argument for his tariff policy founded on the maxims of free trade attempted to avoid the political consequences by saying, "We have entered upon no crusade of free trade." The London *Chronicle's* remark was a commentary on this protest. "He may," says the *Chronicle*, "give it any name he likes, so long as we know it is in fact a crusade of free trade."

So, after Mr Cleveland wrote his letter to Tammany the letter that was read at the Tammany celebration on the Fourth of July last, the London *Times*, noting that the arguments presented in the letter were an affirmance of the recognized maxims and principles of free trade and yet that Mr Cleveland disclaimed the name of free trader through fear of losing votes, said:

It would hardly be possible to put the free trade case more clearly or more strongly and yet President Cleveland shrinks from the use of the term "free trade" and, in fact declares that those who taunt him with being a free trader are deceiving the country. It is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English free trader would employ now. Such propositions as that taxation ought to be strictly limited by the needs of the country that it is unjust to tax the whole community for the benefit of special classes, that import duties stifle production and limit the area of a country's markets, are purely free trade arguments. As such we are very glad to see President Cleveland using them.

Thus spoke the London *Times* of July 7, 1888. And thus it appears that they who know best what free trade is, without reserve pronounce Cleveland a free trader. They are not misled by his disclaimers. While it is true that the Mills bill still leaves for many products a large amount of protection, it is true also that it strips many other products of all protection; and moreover it is true that the arguments of Messrs Cleveland, Thurman Carlisle, and Mills are the fundamental arguments of free trade and their logical application would enforce repeal of all duties that give domestic products an advantage over foreign products. The English see this clearly, and they are a people who have an experience that is not likely to be deceived in a matter of this kind.

WHAT IS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM?

Joseph J Angus is postmaster at Grand View Dakota. The income of his office is $22 a month, he rents his own room at $2 a month and buys his own coal at $9 50 a ton. The democratic territorial committee proposes to assess him 5 per cent of his yearly salary and the agonized Mr Angus plaintively inquires, "What is civil service reform?" Mr. Angus will find his question answered in the New York *Tribune's* list of the rascals and incompetents who have been planted in the civil service by President Cleveland. He will find that the president has discharged the promises he made the civil service reformers by appointing so many scoundrels to office that their names and brief record fill twenty-eight columns of the *Tribune*. Here are a few specimen bricks from the memorial monument erected by Cleveland on the grave of that mugwump childless widow the star-eyed goddess of reform.

Indian Inspector F C Armstrong deserted the Union army at Bull Run and joined the Confederates. Commissioner of Indian Affairs J C Atkins voted against the civil service act and refused to license an Indian trader who would not divide profits with him. W L Barcroft copperhead accused of dishonesty in building the Chicago & Port Huron railroad rejected by the senate, but afterwards appointed by Postmaster General Dickinson superintendent of the railway mail service. Joseph Barbiere, a copperhead who issued a book vilifying Lincoln appointed pension clerk at Philadelphia. G H Barger, appointed pension agent at Columbus, O, received a furlough just as his regiment was going into action at Winchester, and while men were falling all about him left the field and went home for which he was court-martialed and cashiered. Thomas F Bayard, secretary of state, early in the war made a speech at Dover, Del., sympathizing with the rebels.

J. C. Black, commissioner of pensions, drawing fraudulent pension of $100 a month, obtained upon the claim that he is a physical wreck; forced to abandon his profession, and needed pension to get bread. Black, while in the senate, voted that the Mexican war was unjust. Black is the party leader on the pension list, who draws $1200 a year for total disability, yet he gets $5000 a year salary besides. Black asked for the resignation of Stephenson, chief of the middle division of the pension office, who had four wounds, from which he suffered greatly. Black apologized with tears for dismissing him, but said the change was insisted on by men high in power, whom he was unable to withstand. James Blackburn internal revenue collector in Kentucky wrote his wife that he wanted "to see Union blood deep enough for his horse to swim in." Richard Board, appointed clerk of railway mails, was under three indictments for forgery; has been arrested three times in Cincinnati for getting money under false pretenses, once in Texas for robbery, and twice in Kentucky for theft. He stole a money order before he had been in office a month, and is now awaiting trial. Brady who was short in his accounts $18,500 as sheriff of Newark, Ohio was nevertheless appointed postmaster. D Frank Bradley, long an editorial defender of illicit distillers, was made internal revenue collector for North Carolina and appointed as his deputies one man indicted for illicit distilling and another charged with embezzlement. Charles Buck minister to Peru a country lawyer with two cases, was a pauper who had to borrow $600 of the British consul at Panama and beg dead head passes to reach his destination. Charles S Chase collector of internal revenue in Maine was a copperhead and concerned in the famous Garcelon frauds in 1879. Norman J Colman, commissioner of agriculture, served a nine months term in jail for stealing. Barney Conroy, mail agent, served five years in the Indiana penitentiary. E D Crawford, postmaster at Sioux City, served a term in the Dakota penitentiary. Cunningham, chief of division in the auditor's office, was a defaulter in the office of treasurer of Springfield. O D F Dabney, pension examiner was a Confederate guard at Andersonville prison pen. Wm Endicott, secretary of war is a copperhead who wanted to return the rebel flags.

F D Fister, appointed chief clerk of supervising architect, was educated at the government naval academy and while in service deserted to join the Confederates. As a memento of his "heroism" he sports a scarf-pin which he boasts was made from a piece of a Union soldier's skull. Melville W Fuller, appointed chief justice copperhead during the war denounced Lincoln for banishing Vallandigham, opposed to allowing Union soldiers to vote and introduced resolutions in the Illinois legislature prohibiting interference with slavery in any state, six days after Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. A H Garland, attorney-general, under a cloud in connection with Pan-Electric scandal. Israel Green, agent for Sisseton Sioux, D T was the man who struck John Brown when wounded and disarmed; is generally under the influence of liquor; attempted to break up Indian schools saying "Indians better be killed than educated." W W Groome, appointed postmaster at Vicksburg approved of the assassination of Matthews and others to secure democratic success. Ham, appointed postmaster at Dubuque, Ia was as notorious a copperhead as John P Irish. Hambleton, applicant for pensions medical board, celebrated his appointment to an important office by the democratic house by naming his son John Wilkes Booth Hambleton.

B W Hanna, minister to Argentine Republic was a copperhead politician of the Voorhees and Vallandigham stripe. Eugene I Higgins appointment clerk of the treasury was a corrupter of elections, a ballot-box stuffer a frequenter of vile places, a keeper of a sink of iniquity, was the leader of the gang of Baltimore repeaters at Baltimore in 1876 and 1880 colonized Howard county in 1879 with a gang of repeaters, is an unblushing lobbyist, a professional gambler, and a most notorious violater of civil service rules. C S Howey of Oxford, Miss., who was appointed United States district attorney was from Lamar's own town, and murdered Sullivan who had determined to defeat a friend of Howey named Morgan, candidate for judge. Ingleshart, postmaster at Annapolis went South from Minnesota to join the Confederate army. H R Jackson, minister to Mexico was a Confederate who never had his disabilities removed. Jacob, minister to Columbia, was a pugilist and common brawler. Jordan watchman of the interior department, was Jake Thompson's personal messenger and was removed for disloyalty early in the rebellion. Lamar secretary of the interior and then justice of the supreme court, lowered the flag on the interior department and suspended work one day in respect to Jacob Thompson an unpardoned rebel who was suspected of conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln, who from Canada sent yellow fever and smallpox into northern cities during the war. $2000 beans offered by proclamation for his arrest, and who was, disgraced by the removal of $800,000 Indian trust funds when he left the Interior department. A. R. Lawton minister to Austria is an unpardoned rebel. Lathrop minister to Russia, was a notorious copperhead. Mclane minister to France in a speech in Baltimore in 1861 said he "loathed Union soldiers as invaders who polluted our soil." D H Maury, dismissed from the army in 1861, was reappointed minister to Columbia by Cleveland after his rejection by the senate, and after he declared only a year ago that he was "willing to fight under the Confederate flag again." J L Meade, appointed postmaster at Hazlehurst Copiah county, Miss., presided at the meeting which indorsed the Copiah county massacre and approved the killing of Matthews. J M Morgan, appointed consul-general at Melbourne, Australia, was a worthless person, a midshipman in the United States navy, who deserted after taking the oath and became an officer on the rebel ram Alabama, therefore excepted by the amnesty act.

E J Phelps minister to England, was attorney of the infamous Emma mine swindle and in a public speech in September 1864, denounced Lincoln as "a baboon of the backwoods who had torn the last leaf out of the constitution." E F. Pillsbury internal revenue collector of Boston was a notorious copperhead, concerned in the Garcelon frauds. Boyd Winchester, minister to Switzerland, is a notorious gambler. Pendleton minister to Berlin, was Vallandigham's right bower during the rebellion. J S. Williams, appointed third auditor of the treasury, assaulted Helen Gougar, the temperance speaker, and struck her with a cane inflicting ugly wounds, for which she received a verdict of $10,000. Benfree, appointed postmaster at Atlanta, impeached as state senator in 1870, but the vote in the senate lacked the necessary two-thirds by two votes. Twenty-seven thousand dollars corruptly received while in office. All the facts were placed before the president by Georgia democrats before the nomination was sent in.

This abstract from the *Tribune's* twenty-eight columns of jailbirds, scoundrels and swindlers of all sorts answers the question of Angus, What is civil service reform, anyway?

An Omaha democratic newspaper predicts republican defeat in New York Michigan and Minnesota by "the tacit though not formal alliance between the prohibitionists and democrats." That the alliance exists is plain enough but it may not be sufficient for the effect which the allies desire.

If protection fosters trusts why does the democratic party keep a high protective duty on sugar? The sugar trust is the most oppressive one in the country.

An immense quantity of wheat has been sold in Southern Oregon and the railroad is said to be stacked in moving it into north and south.

MITCHELL AND MORGAN.

A special from Washington to the New York *World* says: "When Senator Mitchell openly accused Senator Morgan on the floor of the senate the other day of drunkenness, that body was shocked beyond expression. Hard words are frequently used by senators towards each other, but rarely indeed touching their personal characteristics."

It must be confessed, however, that Morgan was the first offender since, in replying to Mitchell he said: "I will not have my honesty called in question by a *man of your character*."

A batch of certificates signed by senators has now been given to the press for the purpose of clearing Morgan of the charge made by Mitchell. Testimonials to character and conduct are always easily obtained, and no doubt Mitchell could get them from brother senators just as easily as Morgan has done. It is an amusing thing however to find senators giving to their brother senators certificates of character. Perhaps nothing like the following was ever seen before, viz:

I will state with emphasis that my opportunities of knowing the condition of my colleague on the senate floor during the sessions are equal to those of any senator, and I can say that during the last eight years I have never seen my colleague at any time under the influence of liquor. He has always had the full and free use of his great ability and learning and no state has a more faithful hard working, able, learned and brilliant senator. JAMES L PUGH.

To whom it may concern:

I say with pleasure and with emphasis that I have never seen Senator John T Morgan of Alabama under the influence of liquor in the senate or elsewhere, or otherwise incapacitated for the discharge of public duty. Senator Morgan serves on one committee with me, and I am frequently thrown into association with him and should be likely to know if he had been intoxicated. P B PLUMB.

Appended to these are statements of similar purport bearing the autographs of Senators Jones of Arkansas, Coke, Hale, Walthall, Cockrell, Vest, George Hampton, Harris, Berry, Brown, Call and Butler. So Morgan is "fixed up" again. Now let Mitchell get a "character" from the same impartial source.

THE BASEBALL MANIA.

The reaction has begun at last. Eastern newspapers which have been ridiculously devoted to baseball are beginning to discover that there are other matters in this country which deserve some attention. The Chicago *Mail*, which prints extra editions almost every day, for the sole purpose of giving the result of baseball games, says, at the beginning of quite a long editorial in the issue of last Thursday:

There are people—very sensible people too—who are disgusted with the baseball mania in this country who are annoyed by the rush of friends or employes to see a closely-contested game, and who look upon the sport as largely a waste of time. These people are partly right and very largely wrong.

That there is much about this excellent national game which commends it, there is no manner of doubt. It is healthful and strengthening to the young men who play; it cultivates quickness of perception and readiness for emergencies, develops muscle and physique, and assists materially in making vigorous and therefore clear-headed men, giving to the mind something of the quality of the healthful body which all physiologists know to be related and in a natural way it is to America what the Olympian games were to ancient Greece.

But all of this is not sufficient reason for the country to go daft about it. Newspapers—even metropolitan in character—have not only devoted an unusual quantity of space to reports of the games, but have given them more editorial attention than almost any other subject excepting politics, during very important or heated campaigns. Individual ball players have been feted and honored, and even exalted to such importance and fame that prominent statesmen, great inventors and others who deserve the public esteem—because of intellectual achievements—would suffer in comparison. Work has been neglected by thousands on account of these games, men and boys have become "cranks" on the subject, and altogether base ball has been carried like numerous other manias, to ridiculous and hurtful extremes. It has superinduced much gambling, many lives have been lost by it, and the crippled hands which have resulted are innumerable. Like the roller-skating mania which pervaded the country a few years ago and which utterly ruined, for a time, all other ball amusements in the smaller cities and towns, and was the cause of much immorality, it has gone beyond reason, and is now beginning to find its proper level.

It is well enough that base ball, the distinctively national game, should be fostered for the good there is in it, but when it became a wild raving mania, that character of the institution became disgusting, and now it is well enough that it should fall back to its proper place in public interest.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Aside from the precious metals that abound in the Northwest, this region has many other minerals in large deposits which, in the aggregate, are of far more importance, are capable of producing much more wealth and general prosperity, and are altogether more "precious" than silver and gold.

A friend of THE OREGONIAN sent to this office recently a specimen of mica of excellent quality from Moscow, Idaho. Near that place is a great mountain of this valuable material. Curry county, in our state, has just sent to San Francisco the first shipment of borax (borate of lime). The deposit from which his shipment was taken has been determined to be half a mile in length, two hundred yards wide and thirty feet deep, occurring in boulders of two thousand pounds weight imbedded in volcanic mud and the article is said to be superior in quality to any heretofore discovered. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, commenting upon the discovery and shipment says:

The discovery is of importance to the commercial world, for the mine is so close to the coast that an oyster shell can be thrown from it into the water, so that the expensive item of land carriage, which has handicapped the borax industry of California and Nevada, as well as of Italy, Asia Minor, China and Thibet, no longer stands in the way. Vessels drawing three fathoms of water can lie within 300 yards of low-water mark. There is an abundance of wood and water, and by Fleming's new process for manufacturing borax instituted at the works at Alameda Point the cost of production can be reduced to 1½ cents per pound. The bay, which forms a portion of the ranch of 1200 acres is half a mile in width and 700 yards in depth, with good anchorage, and protected both from the northwest and the southwest. The establishment of a shipping port at this point gives facilities for shipping the tan-bark and lumber which have hitherto been neglected, as well as the wool, hides, butter, fruit and cereals of the surrounding settlers. A townsite will be laid out and a wharf built, and mining operations vigorously proceeded with at once.

Near the mouth of the Nehalem, in Clatsop and Tillamook counties, an unusually excellent quality of fire clay has been discovered in large quantity. Superior marble exists in inexhaustible supply at numerous places throughout the state. Gypsum is abundant in Eastern Oregon, as well as asbestor, while there is iron enough in other localities—some great deposits being within six miles of Portland—to supply the world for decades to come, and the coal measures of the state are vast beyond computation.

The tar, turpentine, tan bark, timber, wool, hides, butter, grain, fruit and fish in the state would glut the markets of the earth were the attempt made, and these, added to the mineral resources mentioned above, give ample evidence that Oregon has an empire of unknown attractions aside from her salubrious climate and wonderful scenery—enough indeed, to give her a commercial worth which would dwarf that of any other region under the sun.

But chief in value of all these great resources—that to which most attention should be given at present—is coal. The development of which would be the opening wedge to the development of other resources in the creation of a ceaseless demand for the other products for shipment and home consumption, in that it would be the greatest factor in producing motive power for every development.

WHEAT.

Wheat is reported at $1 a bushel in Chicago and New York. In August 1879 cash wheat at Chicago ranged from 83¾ to 88½ cents a bushel. In September it was up to $1 01; in October $1 21, in November to $1 21¾ and in December to $1 33¾. The wheat crop of the United States it is estimated will probably fall below 400 000 000 against 456 329 000 bushels in 1887, 457,218,000 in 1886 357,112 000 in 1885, 512,763,500 in 1884 and 450,000,000 in 1879.

The wheat crop in Europe outside of Russia is a failure, and the shortage is estimated at 250 000,000 bushels, but it is not believed that wheat will stay long at $1 a bushel or that there will be any great increase of exports from this country since India, Australia and Russia will have a large surplus and can supply the shortage easily according to present indications. The wheat supply outside the United States is larger and demand in the United States greater than in 1879. In 1879 the Russian crop was small and the India crop was not thought of. Russia's crop is good this year and India's promises to be the largest on record. All food crops failed in England and France in 1879 while this year all are good save wheat. The following figures of the receipts of wheat and flour reduced to bushels at Western and Atlantic ports for the period from July 1 to August 18, in 1879 and 1888 show that a far greater share of our wheat product is absorbed to-day before it reaches the seacoast than in 1879.

	Receipts—Western ports.	Receipts—Atlantic ports.	
1879, bush	21,408,000	35,600,000	Inc. 11 660 000
1888, bush	20,886,000	16,668,000	Dec. 3 858,000

The corn crop of the United States promises to be as large as ever harvested, so that it will be a prosperous year for farmers, and therefore for all classes whether or no Europe takes 30,000 000 bushels more of our wheat than a year ago.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The departure of Melville W Fuller for Washington to assume the position of chief justice of the U S supreme court recalls the fact that the democrats have three members of the court, or within two of a majority. Justice Miller is reported to be in a critical state of health and his death is likely to take place within a short time.

Justice Miller and Justice Bradley have passed the limit of age when they can retire on full pay and it is believed that if Cleveland should be re-elected they would resign before the close of his term, and there is a strong probability that they would not survive his second administration. In view of these facts the re-election of Cleveland means a democratic supreme court. This would mean a construction of the federal constitution to harmonize with the views of those who framed the constitution of the Confederate states to whose theories of state supremacy and fiscal policy the democratic party still adheres. If the democrats re-elect Cleveland and gain the senate and the supreme court there are large classes of rebel claims to which the Fourteenth amendment is no bar, that would be pressed upon the government. Hundreds of bills for this purpose continue to be offered in the house of representatives by Southern congressmen, and the moment the democracy control both houses of congress and the supreme court, we may be sure that such claims will be crowded through congress and payment enforced through the federal courts when they pass into democratic hands. Moreover, the democratic party which resisted to the utmost the abolition of slavery, is bound by the logic of its career to do everything in its power to re-establish it.

High license has now had a year's trial in Pennsylvania and Minnesota. The new law went into effect in Pennsylvania June 30, 1887. The number of licenses granted in 1887 under the old law was 14 704. Under the new law in 1888 the number of licenses was 7735, a reduction of almost one-half of the whole number of saloons in the state. The revenue for licenses in Pennsylvania in 1887 was $976,179, and in 1888 under the new law $1,835,963, or nearly double the revenue of 1887. More than 3000 saloon-keepers in Pennsylvania gave up their business without making even an application for license, and of those who did make application nearly 4000 were refused license and the total number of saloons closed was nearly 7000. There are now only 1297 saloons in Minneapolis as against 2906 when the law went into force, and there is also a large increase in the revenue.

In the Fifth congressional district of Wisconsin, which is heavily democratic, Hudd who voted for the Mills bill, has been beaten for renomination, and a man named Brucker, a manufacturer of Sheboygan, has been nominated. Though the district regularly throws a democratic majority of 4000 to 5000, it will not have a supporter of the Mills bill to represent it in congress. Signs like this are portentous for November. A good many members who voted for that bill have been defeated for renomination and more of them will be beaten at the polls.

The exhibit of fruit which is to be made by the Southern Oregon Fruit Growers' Association at Jacksonville will probably be brought to the Mechanics' fair in Portland. Lively competition has already begun to manifest itself among the fruit growers of Jackson county and the exhibit will be unusually fine. Anticipating the removal of the exhibit to Portland, the Jacksonville *Times* warns the Southern Oregon fruit growers that they should bestir themselves. This they will need to do to compete successfully with the northern part of the state.

Omaha has a newspaper, the *World*, which is making the most of the campaign. It has a republican editor and a democratic editor, and each has equal space for political editorials, and fight each other with great energy. The local press calls this mixture "the straddle." The paper is not on the fence but on both sides of it. Mr Fred Nye, late editor of the Omaha *Republican* is the republican editor and Mr Morrissey, late editor of the Omaha *Herald*, is the democratic editor, and both are brilliant men.

Corporal Tanner, the famous soldier orator, who was on his way to the Pacific coast to make republican speeches under the auspices of the national committee has since been recalled to speak in Indiana. Corporal Tanner goes on two cork legs, and jokingly alludes to that fact when he declares he is one of the very few real "stump speakers" in the country.

A wagon road is being built from Tillamook, by way of Wilson's river, across the Coast range to Forest Grove. A route has been adopted upon which the elevations are said to be much less than on other roads into Tillamook valley.

The democratic party of Pierce's democratic paper of Oregon, "has always been the friend of the laboring man." Oh, yes! It was indeed a friend of the laboring man that it wanted capital to own labor; and therefore the Southern half of the party fought a fierce and ferocious war for perpetual on of slavery, while the Northern half of the party looked on with approval and encouragement, opposed to only the prosecution of the war for freedom and Union and did everything in its power to continue the system under which labor was a mere property, to be driven by a master. Oh, yes! The democratic party has always been a friend of labor!

A lot of senators cheerfully testify that they never saw Senator Morgan drunk. The same men could also testify that they never saw Senator Mitchell in any kind of questionable situation.

William D Kelley, of Philadelphia, has served fourteen consecutive terms in congress, and has just been nominated for the fifteenth. This unbroken record is without a parallel.

MEETING NOTICES

Attention! Knights—A regular meeting of Excelsior Lodge No 1 K of P will be held this Wednesday evening and members are requested to attend as business of importance is to come before the lodge. Also work in the Third Rank. A amplified form. Leaden duds. Order of Knights. cited. J S. SEED, C C. JAS CONNELL, K of R. & S.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2 I O O F.—Regular meeting this Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. Visitors made welcome. H S. ALLEN, Sec'y.

NEW TO-DAY.

R. H SCHWAB & BRO. Leading Printers and Lithographers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASH ST.

Board by meal day, week month, and check Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR OCTOBER

Is a Notable Number,

CONTAINING

Lester Wallack's "Memories of the Last Fifty Years," the first of three papers, giving his reminiscences as an actor and manager. Among the illustrations is the last portrait ever made of Mr Wallack. It was taken in July at his home in Stamford, especially for this magazine.

Problems in Politics, by the Hon. Hugh McCulloch ex-Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur. Mr McCulloch writes of the tariff and other important issues which, coming from so prominent an authority must receive the widest attention.

Behind the Scenes of an Opera House is an entertaining account by Custav Kobbe, of the ingenious devices often used on the stage to simulate nature. The paper is illustrated by fifteen drawings by Lum, Burns, Day, and others.

The Railroad in its Business Relations is an important paper by Prof. A. T. Hadley of Yale, on an important and interesting topic. The illustrations include portraits of Commodore Vanderbilt, John W Garrett, George Stephenson, Commissioner Fink, Thomas A. Scott, J. Edgar Thompson, Charles Francis Adams, and Thomas M. Cooley, Chairman of the Inter-State Commission.

The Temples of Egypt, by Edward Wilson, a richly illustrated article including five full page engravings on these wonders of the ancient world.

Robert Louis Stevenson's regular paper is entitled Contributions to the History of Pile-Random Memories."

Serial, by E. L. Stinson a short story by H. H. Boyesen (illustrated); poems, etc., etc.

General Sheridan's articles, "From Gravelotte to Sedan," will appear in the November number. Richly illustrated.

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BIDS WANTED FOR ARTESIAN WELL BORING.

NORTH YAKIMA, W T
OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BIDS will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock noon of the 2nd 1888 for boring an artesian well to a depth of 300 feet, 12 inches in diameter. Contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder for which purpose $1000 have been appropriated by the County Commissioners of Yakima county, W T. Certified check for $100 to be deposited with each bid. The board of county commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids. WM. A. PROCTOR, County Auditor.

September 24 1888. 1913

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT & BALL

TO BE GIVEN BY

CO A FIRST REGIMENT, O. N. G.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27th.

At the Armory.

Music will be furnished by the Marine Band. Concert will commence at 9 o'clock and dancing at 10:30. A rare treat for all lovers of good music. Tickets can be procured from any member of the company and at principal drug stores. 1864

REAL ESTATE SPECIALS.

$300, all cash—One acre of Choice Land, beautifully located, a few rods north of school house on western slope of Mt. Tabor. This tract has a gentle slope towards the city, and has rich soil, and a rare frontage of 130 feet.

Don't forget that the tract offered for $300 contains 3 beautiful lots, and that single lots in the neighborhood are held at from $200 to $400 each. We will sell only 3 of these tracts at these prices.

CLAYTON & OLIVER, 63 Second St.

FINE LOTS—EASY TERMS.

$650—62½x115 ft., finely located on First Avenue, just south of "The Home," in South Portland. This lot has a beautiful outlook to the north and east, overlooking the cities, the Willamette and the snow peaks in the distance.

$1250—85x110 ft., location same as above.

These lots are 25 per cent cheaper than other lots in the neighborhood. Terms very easy. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second St.

RESIDENCE LOTS.

$1000—½ blk Thirteenth and N. Lowell add.
$500—½ blk W Main and Ainslie, King's add.
4000 P M blk W Madison street, King's add.
$6000—Block D and Two fifth street, King's add.
8000—100x85, S st, Third street, improved.
2360 46x104 feet on W Main, King's add.
CLAYTON & OLIVER, 63 Second Street.

West Portland Lots or 80-acre Timber Lots $100 each, on installments of $10 per month. Inquire or address for part-culars, Portland City Real Estate, speculator, Odd Fellows' build ng, Portland. 1851m8

SIMMONS' RESTAURANT

32 Stark st., Dinners Clam Chowder Fridays, and anything cooked to order by white cook.

S. EARRS & CO'S

Trunks & Satchels 49 First street.

P. C. S. S. CO.

THE STEAMER ALLIANCE SAILS MONDAY, October 1st, at 6 P. M., for Tillamook. Freight received foot of C street. 2648*

H. H. HILDEBRAND,

Dressmaking Druggist, 50 and Morrison. Telephone 480. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

WHITE'S MAP

Of the City and County for sale by EUGENE B WHITE

NURSE WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE woman with comfortable home to take care of infant. Address "Able to Pay" care Oregonian. 2264*

CAMPAIGN CLUB UNIFORMS and outfits. WARD & STEVENS, Agents, 11 Washington street.

COMMON SCHOOL Studies Taught day and evening at Portland Business College Second and Yamhill sts.

PARTNER, keep accurate month y profits $300 price $300, part cash. Room 11 Union Block.

STAR PLATE ENGRAVING FROM Lewis & Dryden Printing Co., Front and Glisan sts.

BOOK-KEEPING—HOLMES BUSINESS College. Day and evening sessions.

COAL BY CARLOAD AT REDUCED RATE. UNION FUEL CO., 80 Ash street. Telephone 66.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE the business heretofore conducted by the undersigned will be continued under the firm name of Niles & Thompson. All liabilities of the firm prior to this date will be paid by the undersigned, to whom all debts owing are to be payable. Dated this 24th day of September 1888. HENRY W NILES.

HENRY W NILES. WALTER S THOMPSON.

NILES & THOMPSON, SOLE AGENTS IN Oregon and Washington Territory for The Brighton Parlor Grate, Latrobe Stoves, Tin and Copper Work, Hot Air Registers, etc. No 140 Third street, between Morrison and Alder. 2567

DON'T MISS IT—MEIER & FRANK are now selling Fine Black All wool Henrietta for 44c; all wool Fine Black All wool Serge Henrietta for 50c; all wool and Silk Mohair Brilliantines all of the latest shades and full 56 inches wide. This sale is positively for FIVE DAYS ONLY, commencing Monday, Sept. 24th, and ending Saturday, Sept. 29th. Send for samples. Before buying sample for the fullest assortment of dress fabrics. Prices will range $4 50, $4 75, $5 to $6 per full dress. Express rates and the times of sale guaranteed. Elegant wrapper and silky apron free. One dress only to each purchaser.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—RETAIL. Well established and remunerative. Price $250. Stock and fixtures are valued under their cost. Net profit $60 to $80 per month and increasing. Full investigation and reasons for selling business. Some need of capital with the necessary funds at command. Apply either into position apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. Letters from out of town will be answered if accompanied by a banker's reference. 2658

MOUNT TABOR FOR SALE—MOST desirable property, well suited for residence or speculation. Fully twenty acres in an excellent business. Some need of capital with the necessary funds at command. Apply either into position apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. Letters from out of town will be answered if accompanied by a banker's reference. 2658

BELMONT PARK—A FEW ACRES for sale at a moderate price. These lots are in full view and afford an opportunity to build a beautiful home at little cost. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 2658

MT. TABOR—ORCHARD FOR SALE, comprising a few very choice tracts of 10 acres each with good fruit trees and berries, well located situation very suitable for a residence. Good water. These properties are offered for a few days and it will worth while looking at the prices. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 2658

MAMMOTH CHINESE OXEN—Seven feet in height and 16 feet in length from tip to tip. The largest known cattle in the world. These cattle were imported from China when calves by Fort Stevens. Now on exhibition on Morrison street between Second and Third. Admission 25c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURchase a piece of land (nearly half an acre) at MOUNT TABOR. The property is unimproved and beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view and magnificent scenery. For location price and terms apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st.

TO BOOK BINDERS—FOR SALE—HALF INterest in a book bindery doing a good business in Spokane Falls. Any machinery and tools for a good general workman. A good opportunity for a steady man. Good reasons given for retiring from the business. For particulars and price address J. R. DENNIS, Spokane Falls, W T.

PROPERTY WANTED—HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER who wants a house and lot worth $5000 to $6000 that will pay a good rental. Also one who wants a house and lot on the installment plan. Apply this week to J. H. Williams' room F 124½ 1st st.

FOR SALE—A WELL FURNISHED LODGING house in Seattle paying $900 per month clear. Price $2100. Splendid location. Best reasons for selling. Address MRS. SEELY No 1205½ Front street, Seattle W T. 2689

FRANKLIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION—Stock for sale. Five shares First series and two shares third series. Apply at office 244 Washington street. 2546

FOR SALE—NOT HAVING BEEN ABLE TO sell our floral Greenhouse at Salem, and my wife's health being poor I will offer my elegant confectionery store 224 First street, for sale. Call and see me for terms. 2643

IMPORTANT—PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO loan on or invest in real property in large or small amounts will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with LUGLNE D. WHITE, Portland, Oregon. 2901

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE PART PAYment on real estate a fine wide seated family buggy, with or without horse and harness. 258st J V ALLEN 64 Washington st.

FOUND—ON THE WHITE HORSE ROAD, Monday morning, a gold headed cane. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Jas. Short, supervisor, 57 Hooker st. 2

FOR RENT—NEW STORE WITH HALL 24x40 feet over head, on South First street near William street. Address Louis Arnold Dalton, Or. or call at the Pavilion from 4 and 5 o'clock. 258st

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT DURING THE day, bookkeeping preferred will take a small set of books to post, good references given, charges reasonable. Address G., care Oregonian. 2656

MECHANICS FAIR—EXHIBITS OF FANCY work for the ladies' department will be received at the Pavilion from Wednesday, Sept. 26th up to and including Tuesday, October 2d. 2647

FINE NEW YORK KEY WEST AND IMPORted cigars at factory prices. A liberal discount to the trade. Give us a trial order. H. GERSON & CO. corner First and A streets. 2643

LOST—EN ROUTE FROM YAQUINA TO PORTland, scarf pin representing twist of gold with small diamond setting. Finder will receive reward by leaving same at this office. 18

WANTED—BY CAREFUL AND PROMPT FAMily tenants, three furnished rooms with privileges of light housekeeping if desired state terms. Address G. A. L. this office. 18

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—NEW 2-STORY dwelling and 4 block in Albany. Lots cannot be had for property in Portland or vicinity. Address M. changes Oregonian office. 18

TO-DAY we will sell a line of 50-inch German Broadcloths in all the desirable shades, at the special price of $1.50 per yard.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Dress Department

During the past few days we have ADDED to our Cloak Department about 20 Cases of the most desirable Garments for Children, Misses and Ladies, forming the most complete assortment ever shown in the city.

Each Garment is new and attractive, representing every modern shape and style, most of them being confined to us, and all are tailor made and guaranteed to retain their shape.

FOR

BOYS' CLOTHING

Take Elevator.

S. Liman & Co.

Wilshire Safe and Scale Co.

SAFES.

Fire and Burglar-Proof.

Over 9,000 on This Coast.

CONSTANTLY TESTED!
NEVER FAIL!
CERTAIN SECURITY.

Buy a Wilshire Safe, and Make No Mistake, rather than an Unknown and Untested Safe, because it is cheap.

Sold on easy payments. Old Safes taken in exchange.

We are also Sole Pacific Coast Agents for the Celebrated

Buffalo Scale Co's

SCALES.

U. S. STANDARD.

Over 50,000 in use on this coast by RAILROADS WAREHOUSES, STOCK RAISERS, EXPRESS COMPANIES, MERCHANTS, and the people generally. All work done by competent experts, and all Scales fully guaranteed.

The only Wagon Scale made with the Patent Combination Beam

TO-DAY.

AFTER THIS DATE ... conducted by the under... under the firm name of ... liabilities of the firm prior ... the undersigned, to whom ... payable. Dated this 24th day ... HENRY W. NILES.

WALTER THOMPSON, SOLE AGENT IN OR... Territory for The Boynton ... to dealers in all kinds of ... Tin and Copper Ware, ... No. 146 Third street, be...

T. MEIER & FRANK ... will announce tomor... spacious, Black Mohair, Bril... of Sicilians, all of the finest ... ies wide. This sale is for ... one day: 6 to 7 yards of ... 1/4 for the fullest suit or ... range: $4 50, $4 75, $5 to ... dollar rates, and the finest ... as to wear and silky ap... to each purchaser. 1t

FOR SALE—RETAIL ... Well estab... ...ners ring. Price, $28,500. ...e valued under their cost, ... and increasing. Full inquiry ...ct business. No one need ...ecessary funds at command. ... apply to F. V. Andrews & ... a distance will not be ...tied by a banker's reference.

FOR SALE—MOST ... desirable property, ... a speculation, having very ...od soil, water and fruit, ... healthy suburb before the ...ances the value of land. ...ferms apply to F. V. AN... street.

FOR SALE—A FEW ACRES ... for sale at a moder... ...e select, and affords an op... ...tel house, as the scenery is ...can be laid out to great ad... ...of good water. For furth... F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 ...

RICHARD FOR SALE, con... ...ing a few very choice acres ...l fruit trees and berries, ... very suitable for a resi... ...property is only offered for ...worth buying at the price ...S & CO., 25 Pine st. 28s2*

CHINESE OXEN.—... feet in length from tip to tip, ... in the world. These cattle ... when calves by Prof. ... on Morrison street bet. ...stance 25c. 29s2*

OPPORTUNITY TO PUR... ...chase one ... of land (nearly half an ...ORE. The property is culti... ...fully situated, with an ex... ...on, price and terms apply to ... 25 Pine st. 25m6*

FOR SALE—HALF IN... ...ery, doing a good business, in ...machinery and tools. To a ...good opportunity is offered. ...uiring from the business. ...e address J. B. DENNIS, ... 29s2

WITHIN HALF A MILE ... ...unt 8½ acres excellent fruit ... land nearly adjoining solid ...ions. Owing public im... ...ld advance rapidly in value, ...S & CO., 25 Pine st. 28s3†

KADO MILLINERY AND ... ...s will be sold either wholesale ...of remodeling given for selling, ...well established and paying ...ate at 100 Morrison street. ...SWIFT & ERICKSON.

A GOOD OFFICE BUSI... ...where he is assured of a ...and a certainty of a large ...the future, and can invest ...se by addressing K., care ... 1t

FOR SALE—HAVE A CASH CUS... ...house and lot worth $8000 to ...good rental. Also one who ...the trade. Invest plan. Apply ...ilmer, room F, 136½ 1st w.

FURNISHED LOT only ... ...ing $200 per month clear, ... bargain. Best reasons for ...SELLS, No. 12034 Front ... 26s9

LOANING AND LOAN ASSOCI... ...: Five shares First Series ...ation. Apply at office, 40 ... 26s2*

HAVING BEEN ABLE TO ... ...chase in Salem, and my ... I will offer my stock and ...First street, for sale. Call ... 26s3*

TO THOSE HAVING MONEY TO ... ...eal property in large or small ...sair advantage to call at or ...NE D. WHITE, Portland, ... 29s1*

FOR ALL TRADE PART PAY... ...—a fine wide-seated family ...horse and harness. ...ALLEN, 84 Washington st.

THE WHITE HOUSE ROAD, ...a gold-headed cane. Owner ...ing property and paying for ...supervisor, 87 Hooker St. 2*

FOR STORE WITH HALL 24x40 ... ...South First street near Wil... ...ouis Arnold, Dalton, Or., or ...reen 4 and 6 o'clock. 26s7

FURNISHED APARTMENT DURING THE ... ...winter rented; will take a small ...d references given; cheerful ...; card Oregonian 26s6

FOR EXHIBITS OF FANCY ... ...department will be received ...ednesday, Sept. 26th, up to ...October 2d. 26s2*

FOR KEY WEST AND IMPORT... ...prices. A liberal discount to ...ial Order. H. GERSON & ... 30 Sansome street.

FROM YAQUINA TO PORT... ...ssenger twine of goods with ... Finder will receive reward ...fered. 1t

FOR SALE—FURNITURE FROM A FAT... ...furnished rooms with cook... ...; 2 bedsteads, 2 springs, 2 mat... ...; 1 sideboard, 1 extension ... ...; 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 ... ...; 1 lounge, 1 rocker, 1 ... ...; 1 hall rack, 1 hall ... ...; 1 hall lamp, 1 ... ...; 1 parlor lamp, 1 ... ...; 1 bedroom lamp, 1 ... ...; 1 kitchen lamp, 1 ... ...; 1 bedroom carpet, 1 ... ...; 1 parlor carpet, 1 ... ...; 1 hall carpet, 1 ... ...; 1 kitchen carpet, 1 ... ...; 1 bedroom stove, 1 ... ...; 1 parlor stove, 1 ... ...; 1 kitchen stove

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Lessons Drawn From the Exhibit of Cattle and Sheep at the State Fair.

Permanent Pastures--Our Native Grasses The Agricultural College--Sanfoin Green Manuring--Ashes as a Fertilizer

The cattle on a thousand hills were tolerably well represented at the State fair the show being more varied and some respects better than for some years previous The solid short horn was there in numerous conditions. There were the pampered and well fed and cared for members of the choicest herd on the north coast that would hold up well in comparison with other herds in any country and there were every day short horns that came in their working suits and wore no gala day rig whatever Whatever the conditions they were short horns still and the different exhibits proved that Oregon does not lose interest in this well proved beef stock. Our short horn herds would be a credit to any country

There were several herds of short horns at the fair that were auctioned off at prices that showed the depression in the beef and cattle markets has not made them valueless in Oregon. Three different lots crossed the plains to be sold last week and the sales seemed to satisfy their owners. There were some good animals among them. It would surprise many to know the amount of money sent East from the Pacific Northwest annually to pay for thoroughbred stock imported here and east of the Cascades destined generally for the herds and flocks to the eastward. There are people constantly passing back and forth over the overland roads for the purpose of buying cattle horses and sheep. There are hundreds of good mules of all breeds and families of stock put with stock runs, on Eastern Oregon and Washington ranges. Some breeding farms are established in the eastern counties of Oregon and Washington where they keep fine cows and raise mules for sale So also with thoroughbred sheep. The business is quite large and those who are engaged in it seem to prosper as do also the flock masters whose great bands range the eastern ranges

The Aberdeen angus or polled angus or black doddies are becoming popular and being naturally hornless they don t need to be practiced on with saw and tools for dehorning These black cattle are heavy and weigh well for apparent size The Herefords have a quiet, familiar look but it looks much as if the struggle was to be between the shorthorns and the hornless

The milk strains were represented and gave proof that our people are up to the art of dairying and understand their interests There is something strong and healthy in such an exhibit of cattle at a time when depression seems to be the word in regard to all stock interests If the exhibit had been meager and small and the stock had a neglected look the inference would have been that the people of Oregon were discouraged, but as it is, the best reasons exist for the belief that the people of Oregon understand their interests and will live up to them

The cattle department at the fair had superior qualities and many exhibits were markedly creditable Stockmen generally are well to-do and have good ranges and good stock This valley will always be a breeding ground for Eastern stockmen, and its grasses can always make its farmers independent.

SHEEP AT THE FAIR

It is a satisfaction in this dull time for wool and depression of the sheep industry, to observe that the sheep pens at the state fair grounds were well filled and with a really better and greater variety than common One feature noted to the present circumstances of the sheep industry is the presence of a good showing of the mutton breeds and combing wooled families If the sheep were originally of one kind human persistence and climatic forces have done much to change family relations From the oily wooled merinos to the long stapled cotswolds is a long step and there is a great variety in between The Shropshires are coming to the front though more are only two breeders of them in Oregon up to this date, both of them residents of the Waldo hills S F Mascher and B A Cary The showing of full bloods and grades of the different families was entirely creditable which shows that our breeders do not intend to let the wool industry go down because of a temporary depression

The merino is the true range type and will always be best calculated to take his chances on the great inland pastures These were shown by Mr Cary who has the true Spanish type and by Mr John Minto who claims Lincoln blood in his merinos to have established an intermediate class derived from the larger French merinos crossed with the Spanish The result of twenty years careful breeding and selection he claims has given him an animal with less wrinkles and larger frame than the true Spanish with capacity for earlier maturity also qualities not easily surpassed for the furnishing of mutton. He showed a seven months lamb that would dress sixty pounds and grades that are admirably calculated for Eastern flocks that have made a mistake in their fleece. One of the qualities of his flock of 'American merinos is taut the oil and wrinkles are bred out and that where the Eastern flockmaster has his hands so highly bred to merino that they have a superabundance of oil in her fleece his bucks come in with less of oil, or yolk and fewer objectionable wrinkles

The premium list will show what sheep were exhibited and what prizes were taken and this notice is only intended to give credit for the good exhibit made by sheep breeders The sheep must always be a prominent factor in farming interests and in the prosperity of our ranges, and there is no reason to believe that the existing depression will prove otherwise than temporary

PERMANENT PASTURES

Many sow grasses in the spring but the fall season is the best time to make an attempt at getting grass to set if circumstances are favorable Some sow grass seed with grain but that is a mere make-shift and unreliable If a good pasture is wanted it requires effort and outlay to attain it Very few appreciate the fact that a permanent pasture is worth more per acre than any ordinary crop that can be grown Last week there was a list published of the varieties of grasses included in the seeding of an English pasture intended to be permanent, calculated for the different soils found in any country and in any temperate climate If a farmer needs any one thing it is a good pasture lot near his barn If he has a good pasture there it is worth more to him than any crop he can grow for the purpose of fodder A permanent pasture is seeded with coarse grasses, clover, etc., and also with vetches fescues and the small plants that fill up the space so completely that no weeds can grow Of course the soil must be put in order for these to take well and grow and make a perfect sod It seems hardly possible but is nevertheless true that England has pastures in use that were seeded down a century or more ago They have ways of renovating pastures and perhaps these have had some special care in the meantime but the assertion is made that such pastures have been in use for a hundred years The value of such a pasture is hardly understood among us but it possesses greater money s worth than a crop of wheat and costs nothing or little to maintain it.

Instead of depleting the fertility by good management it retains it and a little care in reviving the soil occasionally will sustain it at small cost. What steps to take we can only judge by the experience of others Hon M Wilkins president of the State Agricultural Society who has tried grasses in many ways for over quarter of a century gives as his experience, the following mixture of grasses A variety of clover seeds orchard grass, Lincoln grass or fall meadow oat grass and English blue grass This he believes, is calculated to make good pasture on average soils It can be cut for a hay crop and then fed off through the summer for the after-math Probably this is a combination of grasses as well suited to Oregon as any that can be devised, though it cannot be expected to produce much during a dry summer Some sow timothy in pastures, but timothy is not a grass that revives after summer heat comes on, and as it has a bulb at the surface that is easily killed by tramping of stock, it cannot be expected to last well. Kentucky blue grass is not suited to this section as it gives little feed after the dry season sets in, and makes little fodder for the ground i. occupies The small plants used in English agriculture, Mr. Wilkins says, are sometimes so natural to the soil as to monopolize it, so he doesn't recommend sowing them.

At the state fair was Mr. Wm Chalmers of Cornelius, a Scotch farmer, who has use for good pastures for his good stock When asked what he did to secure good pasture he said he has 'just finished sowing with both hands from the end of a cart in motion a heavy seeding of red clover and English rye grass' He thinks he should have used a mixture of red white and alsike clovers

This he considers the best season for sowing grasses and he believes the seed should be put in good order To spend money for grass seed and then waste it on unsuitable soil is the poorest possible policy If land has been in some cultivated crop through the summer and the crop taken off run a cultivator to level it and then a harrow to smooth it and sow enough seed to fully occupy the land Idle land is like idle lads doing mischief If the grass seed is not sown thick enough to occupy its full attention it will grow weeds It is throwing away time labor and money to sow any seed too thin to make a full crop

Clover is by some sown in the spring with oats but to sow with orchard grass may answer better purpose The two ripen together and so make good hay grasses while timothy never hits with clover but ripens later and is not fit to cut when the covers are ready

A good stand of grass seed early in the fall, that takes a firm root is generally the best of all To prevent mousing when frosty weather comes ground should be under drained well and deeply sub-soiled After harrowing and seeding the roller should be put on and the land well compacted This is a great help to any fall sown crop and greater still for spring sowing because in spring the land does not often become packed by rains as when sown in the autumn

This is the season when much good work needs to be done on the farm and the man who wants to make the best of his opportunities will recognize this fact More grass and less wheat is the true policy More stock of all kinds and more home made pork In time our farmers will realize the great need of feeding all they raise of wheat they raise on the farm so keeping at home all the fertility naturally in the soil

OUR NATIVE GRASSES

Mr M Wilkins of Lane county made at the fair last week an exhibit of nearly eighty kinds of native grasses, that included many families of grasses and fodder plants of value if we only could know how to utilize them to the best advantage This exhibit did not include many native clovers as this is not a favorable season for that species It is singular but true that clovers of the native varieties that once covered the Willamette hills do not make a regular annual appearance but come only occasionally Of these native clovers there are something like fifteen different specimens or varieties, but very few of them have put in an appearance this year

Of the many varieties shown classification would be interesting as well as instructive. Some grow on bottom lands and some on uplands They occupied all the soils, and each existed on its own native sod Some were of the tall rye grass variety, some were a native millet. There were specimens showing a stubble cut in July and a thick bottom growth after that time It would seem as if this great variety of native fodder plants should offer a solution of the question often asked What grasses are best adapted to our soils?" Not only do some of these grasses grow on damp soils and some on uplands, but some show a capacity for winter growth and some for summer growth some start early in the spring and some last later in the fall

Prof Grim of the Agricultural College, who has the department of agriculture as his especial field showed an interest in this exhibit of grasses and a desire to secure a collection of them for the college museum He should be favored in this matter for the college will be the best place in the state and the most appropriate for the preservation of such a collection It should have a complete collection of the native grasses thoroughly classified labeled and displayed under glass, which seems to be the intention

When the State Agricultural College is in condition to experiment and establish facts for the public to go by Mr Grim will no doubt give a good account of his department. At the present time the college has only a small piece of swale land at Corvallis unfitted until it is thoroughly underdrained for any test whatever It is the intention to have this well underdrained and put in order to make practical tests, but to succeed and command confidence the institution must have various stations representing the different sections soils and climates of Oregon

An important matter to determine by experiment when the college is in shape to do good work, is the value of these native grasses for permanent use As it requires a variety of fodder plants to make a good pasture there should be accurate tests made of the capacity of these native grasses and plants to stand constant feeding and tramping by stock If it is possible to utilize native growths it will be advisable to do so A judicious mixing of plants may furnish seedings for different soils and localities It will be always possible to seed our meadows and pastures with assorted seeds used in the older states or Europe but it may be also true that some of the numerous grasses native to our soil possess value that should not be overlooked

Mr Wilkins takes a great interest in the native grasses and has made the collection representing them from Lane county at great labor and loss of time but offers them for merely a nominal sum They will be shown at the Mechanics' fair in October, and after that should become the property of the state as a permanent exhibit in the museum of the Agricultural College

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

There is no reason why the state agricultural college of Oregon should not have as much care and attention paid to it as the university that is located at Eugene City It is the especial means of education for the great farming class that asks no unreasonable favors, but needs all the assistance possible There is a new movement in agriculture and the methods and practice of a quarter of a century ago are disappearing before the new order of things Better work and better pay is the rule, higher excellence and more knowledge If the state university at Eugene City intended to be the seat of learning for this great state had a board of directors composed only of farmers and mechanics, with a president who was a plain farmer with a common school education, it would be just as incongruous as the present equipment of the state agricultural college whose president is a scholar, accomplished in all things but agriculture, with a board of directors three-fourths of whom have not even nominally any claim to acquaintance with or knowledge of agricultural matters and methods With out any personal prejudice or feeling beyond a regard for the 'eternal fitness of things' THE OREGONIAN has heretofore presented these facts to its readers Speaking for the good of the public and the best interests of agriculture which is the productive principle and chief industry that marks the success of this state, the need of change and reform of methods has been advocated

Many were surprised when THE OREGONIAN favored the establishing of stations through different sections, though such surprise will wear off when the need of doing good work is recognized One example of California shows that this need is recognized elsewhere No doubt the faculty of the college are desirous of doing good work but their means are limited The Hatch bill appropriates money for experiment and unless the state is equipped to make the necessary experiments and can show that fact, it can not claim the subsidy granted under that bill The thirty-five acres of swale land at Corvallis are not fitted for much in the way of experiments and must be thoroughly underdrained and subsoiled before it can be relied on for any use at all Professor Grim it is said, hopes to have this land put in good order for work and make the draining of it answer the purpose of a grand object lesson to the farmers of Oregon He practically recognizes the value of drainage and in draining this land to prepare it for future experiments, he will make important tests that will be instruction to all interested in thoroughly improving lands He will run some ditches at four feet depth and some at less depths for the purpose of testing the question of the depth needed for different work He will use soil thermometers to register the different degrees of warmth at different depths of drains and also at the same depths where lands are not drained at all He believes these tests will show a great and reliable difference of temperature in favor of the drained soils over those that are undrained.

Here is an important matter of interest to all farmers, and many who think they are fairly well informed in farming methods will be surprised at results the thermometer will register. The interest will be in the results to be anticipated if drainage is well done These can be set forth particularly in due time and have been often referred to in these columns

Drainage however, though important, is not the only important question to test by experimenting The value of grasses is a matter of wide moment and second to no other in its importance Dairying involves the use of grasses and there should be a model dairy kept on the college farm that should afford means to test all the questions pertaining to fodder growths, as well as all the latest methods in use by modern creameries and dairying establishments

Fruit growing is to be a resource surpassing all others in many parts of Oregon and to solve all the problems to arise in that connection will require some remarkable work and certain skill and proficiency Orcharding should be tested on different localities and soils and to do this well stations must be separated to correspond The numerous pests that infest fruit must be studied and kept under subjection To fit suited to our different soils and climates will be needed and the classification of native plants will require attention The testing of the sugar beet will be an important question for if it is possible to find a locality where the beet can be profitably grown and the yield of saccharine is sufficient to justify its growth it may lead to the planting of a very important industry on Oregon soil

SANFOIN

This fodder plant being mentioned last spring as something very certain to grow on dry lands and to keep green and growing all summer cause many inquiries from OREGONIAN readers generally from those in the upper country, and everything reliable relating to it has been published The following is from a paper on The Clovers of Missouri' and leaves the impression that in Missouri sanfoin is classed as a clover The description runs as follows This leguminous crop is a very rich cattle food and in high favor in France and other European countries It headed out April 26 and was ripe in May It remained green long after it was ripe had a good leafage and carried promise of good pasturage as well as a good fodder crop Yield a harvest 3400 pounds and 1500 in winter There was not one half a stand on account of poor soil and very dry year It started well in the spring of 1888 and flowered the first of May It was covered with the bees It strikes me favorably for this state"

The foregoing report was made concerning sanfoin by a professor of the Missouri Agricultural College and as he recommends it for the state of Missouri all interested can form opinions as to its liability to succeed in Oregon

GREEN MANURING

With many the custom prevails of growing some crop in the fall to plow under in the spring and to pasture it in the meantime For this use rye is considered the best in many parts of the East It is sown as early as possible to make a good growth and allowed to grow in the spring long enough to be rank and heavy Of course there is no object in pasturing it as the heavy stand is needed to plow it under and thus fertilize the ground Plow it under in time to plant corn or potatoes and it will then grow heavily and bear well This way of manuring land is not expensive and accomplishes certain results In Oregon there could often be good pasturage in the fall as the rye would often be rank and stock could run on it for months If there comes along a mild winter with little frost the pasturage can go on all winter and until spring opens when the rye could be plowed under after a month's good growth The droppings of stock make something to aid the fertilizing and the two combined will considerably enrich the crop after the rye is plowed under Rye is so early to start and grows so rank that it is to be preferred to any other plant to be sown for this purpose

ASHES AS A FERTILIZER

For American Garden

Under certain conditions ashes are very valuable as a garden manure but some discrimination must be used in their application My experience with them is that they should be applied and well worked in the soil before planting the seed Last year I tested them in the hill with potatoes I planted two rows manured with a liberal quantity of ashes, another with lime, and another with well rotted poultry manure All were applied in the hill The potatoes in the rows where ashes were applied were scabby more so than I would like—the rest were entirely free, nice and clean In previous trials, where the ashes were scattered broadcast over the land and thoroughly worked into the soil they proved very beneficial without injuring the potatoes as when applied in the hill

Last year I planted my salsify in a place where a large brush pile had been burned leaving a heavy coat of ashes all over the hill which was afterward well plowed and harrowed and laid off in drills, in which the seed was sown I never had a finer crop The roots were large, nice and smooth The soil was new black loam Scarcely a weed made its appearance while here year before, the weeds were troublesome, and the land had never been in cultivation, they were allowed to mature their seed

A good top dressing of unleached ashes is especially valuable for onions, if not applied too thick but to some tender vegetables they do more harm than good when used as top dressing They are especially good for loosening a stiff soil, on which their effect will be apparent for a long time, and in the orchard I do not know of anything more valuable A sprinkling of ashes will pay manifold, even at the expense of building a place for the purpose of storing them But to obtain the most profitable results they should be thoroughly worked into the soil, especially in the garden, and should not be applied directly to root crops Finally their effects are more apparent on a stiff clayey or hard pan soil than on a black sandy loam

WASTED OPPORTUNITIES

A gentleman interested in such institutions who went East last spring visited a number of the agricultural colleges of the different states and found what surprised him exceedingly He visited Cornell University, which has a magnificent endowment at least $1,500 000 to be expended for the various uses of agriculture Here he expected to find experiments in progress and much good work matured Finding after long time of waiting some one connected with the agricultural department he asked to be shown the college farm His guide rushed him about until he was in line to see something and then pointing to sundry small fields said That is our test field this timothy that and that so and so" and these four common fields that might have been part of any man's small farm was all there was at Cornell University to show for a great endowment

Visiting Kansas soon after he found things in a splendid condition and a credit to the state The officer of the Kansas college had done their duty well and had some thing to show for it The majority of institutions visited had nothing to show commensurate with the great interests involved It almost became a rule to grudge by that when there was important bulletin issued and a pretense made of work accomplished, the results were almost nil There is a grand university at Michigan and the far-West seems to have achieved more than the far East According to his statement there is willful waste of money and time going on and much money and opportunity wasted in some of the oldest and wealthiest of the states

THE CARICATURE PLANT.

One of the most remarkable of all plants is that known to botanists as the *Jurnea picta* which has also been well named the caricature plant" At first sight it appears to be a heavy large leafed plant with purple blossoms, chiefly remarkable for the light yellow centers of its dark green leaves When one first sees this odd plant and thinks what a sickly blighted appearance the queer yellow stains give it he is suddenly impressed with the fact that the plant is 'making faces' at him And this first impression is correct This curious marsh indeed occupies itself in growing up in ridiculous caricatures of the "human face divine" and is favored from the topmost leaf down with the queerest faces imaginable Nature has taken to caricaturing. The flesh-colored profiles stand out in strong relief against the green of the leaves The plant readily grows in a common hot-house.

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder is universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only Powder that will improve the complexion, cradicate tan, freckles and all skin diseases.

CATTLE OF THE PLAINS.

Influence of Climate and Climatic Changes Upon This Industry.

Continual Westward March of Conditions Favorable to Settlement of the Great American Desert.

H R Hilton read before the state board of agriculture of Kansas an important paper from which the following has been taken

To understand the phenomenal growth of the range cattle industry of the great plains in the last twenty five years, its ever varying conditions and constant movement westward a brief reference is necessary to the climatic conditions existing on the plains thirty years ago and the changes that have since taken place

In 1856 the eastern limit of the great American desert ran along a line varying between the ninety sixth and ninety seventh meridians of longitude through Eastern Dakota Nebraska Kansas Indian territory and Texas its western limits being the Rocky mountains in its various windings The intervening territory over 1200 miles from north to south and varying from 400 to 600 miles from east to west embracing about 600 000 square miles was properly called a desert The first wagon trains that crossed these plains found it a land treaded its long continued droughts and hot winds in the summer months Even the pioneer settlers the advanced guards of a mighty tide soon to follow, found that their battle was not with a barren soil but with an arid climate that had for centuries made the rich and fertile soil of these plains as unproductive and as much a desert as are the sands of the Sahara Only the short buffalo and mesquite grasses with their long matted rootlets that penetrate to a great depth in search of moisture were fitted to survive over the major portion of this area

ACCOUNTING FOR THE DESERT

Why it was a desert as accounted for in this way The sparsity of vegetation and thus burned off periodically by the Indians exposed the hard trodden surface to the rays of the summer sun and by radiation gave excessive warmth to the atmosphere nearest the earth The superheated air in consequence of its expansion was set in motion usually in a northeastern direction or that of the prevailing summer winds The density of this superheated air being greater than that of moist air at same temperature tended to stratify the air currents the drier one being nearest the earth Once in motion the heated surface over which it was constantly passing but added fuel to the flame, and as the day advanced, even to the going down of the sun, this motion was accelerated producing the hot winds that are a part of the history of the southern and central part of the great desert. The stratum of dry, hot air next the earth's surface contributed largely to the aridity of the climate by insulating the earth from the moisture borne north from the Gulf of Mexico in upper currents of the air during the spring and summer months, to supply the upper Mississippi valley region with its needed rain

Electricity, in causing local areas of low barometer, is an important factor in precipitating rain on the plains, and any cause that promotes a freer exchange of electric counter cies between earth and clouds promotes this precipitation, and per contra any cause which retards such exchange favors the continuance of an arid climate Dry air is a poor electric conductor, hence the existence of a dry stratum of air near the earth s surface places just beyond its reach the moisture it so much craves—and the greater the resistance of this insulated stratum the more violent the storm when this resistance has been overcome

The arid climate of at least the eastern half of the great plains was not so much the result of the absence of moisture in the air as the absence of conditions to precipitate it The sun-exposed, hard-trodden surface shed water as freely as if sanctified The storms invariably electric, were violent and precipitated water in great quantities over a limited area generally following timber fringed streams or where conditions were most favorable to attract the electricity in the clouds The rain quickly found the valleys and overflowed the nearest water courses but little of it penetrating the soil a hard upper crust to be stored for future evaporation The quantity that fell might have been sufficient for agricultural purposes had it been more slowly precipitated and more evenly distributed throughout the spring and summer months but the erratic manner of its coming made farming impossible

These conditions of climate were however, just suited to the life then existing on the plains The buffalo and antelope fat, and afterwards the herds of Texas cattle that graze the year round and sustain themselves on the short dry buffalo grass which the arid climate cured each autumn all ready for the winter's use

But when man required the plains for agricultural and domestic purposes its locked up resources were gradually unfolded to him, and his will power proved an agency to change and subvert the climate and country to his own use—not by violation of, but in accordance with natural laws The tide of emigration on its western march soon absorbed all the arable lands east of the Missouri river and thirsting for new fields to conquer pushed out year by year further into the desert Torturing the soil with plow and harrow the hard upper crust so long impervious to rain now provides a storehouse in which to accumulate the rainfall and save what was formerly wasted—saving it not only for the crop to be planted there but to relieve the aridity of the atmosphere by gradual evaporation In the wake of the pioneer comes the tall blue-stem grass making a beginning in moist spots here and there, and gradually spreading over the entire surface This tall, thick matting grass on the unbroken sod, aided by the rank growth of crops and planted groves of forest trees on the cultivated land covered he formerly exposed surface as with a blanket Under these changed conditions evaporation took the place of radiation, and the insulated stratum of dry air with its coexistent mirages became gradually less frequent and in its place a more congenial relationship established The moisture laden clouds no longer passed on, or were readily accessible through the medium of the electric conductors from the earth in the form of ascending evaporated moisture bearing the message of man's necessities and providing a way to supply them

It is not within the province or limit of this article to go into the question of the influence of the prevailing winds especially those from the east and the southeast, in the distribution of moisture on the plains and whether the narrowing of the limits of the arid plains by the encroachments of civilization does not cause a greater preponderance of easterly winds than ever prevalent when the desert extended eastward to the 97th meridian, or to its eastern limit 30 thirty years ago nor as to the influence of the snow clad mountains as local centers of low barometer originating in them coming in contact with moisture bearing currents of air from easterly points nor as to the influence of these mountains in giving the spring and early summer winds a more westerly direction as the heat radiation of the plains is gradually lessened through the influences resulting from settlement and cultivation These and the questions of increased relative humidity of the atmosphere are subjects of careful observation by our signal service bureau from which in the future valuable and accurate information throwing light on these questions will result

Many of the present theories as to the causes" of the climatic changes now occurring on the plains may be abandoned in the light of future investigations, and added knowledge, but even one who has been a resident of central or western Kansas for a period of twenty or more years can testify to "the effect" or to what has been accomplished from his knowledge of conditions then and now The rainfall may not have been materially increased by settlement cultivation and tree-planting but the climate has undoubtedly changed and conditions more favorable to the development of plant life, and each decade to a higher plant life exist now, that did not exist prior to settlement

It is not claimed that this change of climate is a gradual one, year by year On the contrary it is periodic and tidal; it ebbs and flows, and must be measured by decades not by years Moist waves of three or four years' duration, carrying the tide of immigration fifty to one hundred miles into the desert, are followed by one or two dry seasons, when part of the ground gained by the advancing settlement is lost, to be again recovered and the tide rolls still further west during the moist seasons on their periodic return.

To the pioneer, depending on crops alone, one severe reverse is inevitable, but as others month by month and year by year stake out their claims beyond him, and the frontier of settlement is pushed farther and farther south and west of him the less he is affected by each periodic return of seasons of diminished rainfall

That part of the great American desert of 1856 lying between the 97th and 100th meridians in the state of Kansas had according to the state census of 1885 a population of over half a million people who have during the past twenty years taken possession of and developed an agricultural country than which there is none fairer or more prosperous to tread land The possibilities of agriculture are no longer questioned even as far west as the 100th meridian The assessed value of all the property of the counties embraced within the territory named for taxable purposes in 1885 was over $100,000 000 its real value is 50 per cent greater And all this has been accomplished in violation of the laws laid down by scientists, and regardless of the warnings and advice of old plainsmen who spent many years of their lives in this identical territory either in the service of the government at some of the Indian reservations or operating stage lines or handling cattle

Meteorologists have for the past five years conceded the 100th meridian as the western limit of possible agriculture—but a thirty years ago they had placed that at the 97th meridian but the settler in search of a home has paid little attention to the limits of rainfall and heeded less of warnings has pushed on past the 100th and 101st meridians until we find the frontier settlements west of the 101st meridian in Colorado in the very heart of the desert and nearly 400 miles beyond the western frontier of thirty years ago Reverses will doubtless come to these venturesome people, but will succumb to the hardships and crop failures that are inevitable but we believe many of them are there to stay and will eventually subjugate the entire desert to man s use

What has been accomplished in Kansas in reclaiming the desert has been duplicated in Dakota Nebraska and Texas until the entire and rapid region north of the 36 h parallel is scarcely more than half the width of thirty years ago and south of that line where the plains have widest the same contraction is going on

In the accomplishment of this work of reclamation of the desert the range cattle industry has played an important part The cattle owner and his crew of hardy and courageous cowboys have placed themselves in the gap between the pioneer farmer and the hostile red man, between the retreating figures of barbarism and advancing civilization Their aid to the government troops in protecting the frontier settlements was invaluable. To induce men to take the risks and undergo the hardships of such a life the business of cattle-raising on the plains must necessarily have been a profitable one Free grass in unlimited quantities, abundance of water and favorable climate were elements that favored the cheap production of beef and in consequence, large profits accrued to these pioneers in the range cattle business who required no lands or improvements but had all their capital except that required for payment of labor invested in the cattle

In the western half of Nebraska and Kansas, western Texas eastern Colorado and New Mexico, from 1860 to 1880 the cost of handling a herd of from 1000 to 5000 head of cattle where fair business management was exercised did not exceed 10 per cent per annum and the cost of a four year old beef steer ready for market rarely exceeded $6 In the earlier days of the range business the losses were light in comparison with those of the past six years and the percentage of calves to number of cows greater—evidently because of the more unlimited range and better quality of grass then than now The experience gained in ten or twelve years on the range demonstrated to cattle owners the fact that a dry cold winter, more especially dry, autumn seasons is the curse to the summer s growth of grass were essential to insure against serious loss, and many believed that the grass on the ranges constantly occupied by herds of cattle for ten or more years deteriorates in fattening qualities In order, therefore to be able to ship fat beeves annually to market cattle men found it to their interest to be constantly on the move hunting fresh pastures or ranges, and necessarily all these moves were westward away from the increasing population where unoccupied the forward march of the farming population and towards higher altitudes dry atmosphere and better cured grasses This shifting of base giving way to the settlements on the east and occupying new territory to the west has been going forward since the beginning of the range cattle business until the entire range country has been occupied and the herds are swarming into every valley of the mountains that affords watered pasture land

The range cattle industry in the eastern half of the plains country never has had and in the nature of things never can have any permanency in it Even if legislation and land laws favored acquiring title to the ranges occupied the climatic changes constantly going on, and each year restricting the range area to smaller bounds prohibit permanency except under a different system than that now in force

The idea so largely prevalent that there is a constant conflict between the cattle men and the pioneer farmers is entirely fanciful there can be no real conflict By a wise arrangement of nature, where the farmer can subsist and support himself by cultivating the soil the cattle owner by reason of changing climate and increased moistness finds his losses exceeding his gains and he is forced to seek a drier climate Ownership of land will not stay the progress of the moist wave and the owner is obliged to either sell his land or adapt himself to new conditions reduce his herd and care for them during the winter

As already stated, unlimited range and free grass made cattle raising on the plains a profitable business so much so that individual and incorporated capital was tempted to engage in it on an extensive scale The large number of companies incorporated during 1881, 1882 and 1883, created an abnormal demand for cattle to stock ranches and a great inflation of prices followed In 1881 the climax was reached and during the three following years prices gradually declined the prices of stock cattle in 1887 being the lowest in twenty years as those of 1883 and 1884 had been the highest

With a continuance of unlimited free range, the cattle industry would still have been profitable, but, unfortunately for the ranch owner, with the decline in prices in 1885 1886 and 1887 came increased cost of production because of the more limited range the necessity of purchasing or leasing lands to retain location, the effects of legislation inimical to range cattle interests especially in Texas the heavier winter losses and the decreased percentage of increase As a consequence a majority of the cattle ranches have been operated at a loss in 1886 and 1887 although for such ranches as are remote from the frontier and free from the encroachments of the advancing settlements the future gives promise of satisfactory returns Such an inflation as that of 1882 and 1883 is not likely to occur soon in the history of the cattle industry In fact the conditions that brought it about are rapidly disappearing

In the far southwest, handling cattle in large herds will continue to be a leading industry, but in the Indian territory, northwest Texas and the Texas Panhandle, a different system will prevail In less than ten years nearly all this territory, excepting the rougher portions, adapted to grazing will be occupied by small herdsmen and stock farmers just as the same class have taken possession of the western half of Kansas in the past ten years, and are rapidly taking the place of the large ranchmen in Colorado

And this is but following a natural law or a law of evolution Large herds were profitable handled while the arid climate of the Indian and the buffalo existed The encroaching civilization moistens the air and so improves the winter grasses which are properly cured by an arid climate, that it is no longer profitable or humane to leave cattle dependent on their own resources or ability to find a living Hence owners of large herds drift their cattle toward more arid climes, and their mantle descends on the small herdsmen, who provide sorghum millet, oats and hay, as well as shelter, to give their stock special care during the stormy weather and supplement the native grasses in winter It costs a small herdsman more to put a steer on the market than it does the large herdsman, but the percentage of loss of the former is so much less, and his beef product so much better in consequence of the better care that he is in a position to and does successfully compete with the latter In fact, the small herdsmen who farm a little and feed a little, form and will continue to form the principal factors in the advance guard of civilization; the successful occupants of what may be called the doubtful ground between the fully reclaimed and successful agricultural country behind them and the arid wastes in their front. Earning a competence for themselves, they are at the same time doing a philanthropic work in preparing the climate and the way for the agriculturists following in their wake; and so we find today a large ranch where great herds of cattle are grazing and roaming with unrestricted freedom—a few years after we find in their place small herds, fenced pastures and small farms Later still we find these it ermingled with the small and cheap improvements and beginnings of the pioneer farmers, who in turn give way to armers of larger means and experience, and with these come schools, churches, and all that is needed to make up a civilized community

There is a law of progression and succession in the population—Indian, cowboy squatter pioneer, farmer scientific farmer

In the climate—Arid semi arid, moist

In the grasses—Buffalo mesquite grass, blue stem Lane grasses

In the animal life—Buffalo antelope and coyote Texas cattle half breed high grade and finally pure breeds

In forage crops—Sorghum millet wheat, rye barley, oats corn

Thus we find associated with the lowest form of human life on the plains (the Indian) the arid climate and wild animal and vegetable life With the higher form of civilized human life we find associated the best types of the animal and vegetable world that an arid climate could not develop or maintain As the change in the climate of the plains is always for the better so the change in its occupants its animal and vegetable life is always progressive toward a more advanced condition

This has been the history of the great American desert from the Missouri river to the 100th meridian and his work is going forward as vigorously as ever land wherever unoccupied and accessible part of the earth is to be found The building of railroads through the Indian territory and into the Panhandle of Texas, the very heart of the cattle man's kingdom is but the beginning of an evolution similar to that witnessed in half the counties of Kansas and Nebraska Already the small herdsman is driving his take there and the rapid man preparing to leave Even the pioneer farmers are occupying the better grade of lands in the eastern counties along the 100 h meridian The occupation of the Indian territory the Montana Land and Panhandle of Texas by small herdsmen and farmers and the consequent cultivation of soil and planting of trees is of vast importance to the state of Kansas, for just as the occupation of Western Kansas by pioneers has insured to central Kansas a successful crop producing country so will the settlement of the large territory south and southwest benefit the whole state

CLOVER ROOTS AND FERTILITY

An analysis of clover roots dug from a square rod of ground was made at Cornell University a few years ago from which it was estimated that an acre of such roots contained nitrogen potash and phosphoric acid worth $18 83 at market prices This amount is about equal to what is found in 800 pounds of high grade ammoniated phosphate and according to the published opinion of Professor Roberts it was mostly recovered from the subsoil through the aid of the clover, and thus was made available for the use of the wheat crop that followed In relation to this matter a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says

A retired farmer who has made a small fortune in dairy farming says that he credits the clover plant with $5000 of his accumulations His rule for seeding during many years was fourteen pounds of clover and fourteen pounds of timothy to the acre. The growing clover was plastered at the rate of two bushels to the acre He used to the amount of ten tons of plaster in a year No wonder that he was successful Another wealthy farmer an excellent manager of great experience said to me that whatever success he had attained in farming was to be attributed direct to clover It is a singular fact that in the immediate neighborhood of such intelligent successful farmers may be found those in a great number who never use more than two or three pounds of clover seed to the acre, and who do not to this day succeed in curing clover hay so that their cows will eat it with a relish

A peck of clover and a peck of timothy sown to the acre will secure a good stand on land in fair condition Of course a much less quantity would do if it all grew but with a thin seeding weeds of various kinds will fill the vacant space and inflict a positive damage by their worthless growth If the large clover is sown it will not lose in value by over expenses as ready as the medium kind It is a good practice to sow one quart of the small kind to two of the large as this will secure a quick start of aftergrowth for pasture, and will also keep the ground fully occupied by useful plants An acre can be heavily seeded at an expense of $2 and he who tries to save money by scrimping in clover and timothy seed does not practice true economy

This is a scientific corroboration of what many careful observers believe to be true—that the growing of a clover crop does not diminish but greatly add food in the soil that can be used as an excellent preparation for a corn or potato crop

Very few farmers have made that extensive use of clover that the facts above stated would warrant, and perhaps a still less number have comprehended its great value in agriculture Its roots will penetrate the subsoil and so over plant food otherwise lost When cut at the right time and properly cured it makes the best hay known for butter cows The manure from cows kept on clover is of far more value than when timothy is fed

THE FOWL QUESTION

The question of keeping fowls in large flocks comes up so often that the public should after a while become informed on the subject The foes of the poultry yard are numerous, and to make the business a success, either in great or small numbers requires much care and good protection Mr John Garrison who makes a specialty of breeding the best varieties, thinks the true plan is for every farmer to keep what he can without annoyance and but moderate sized flocks pay the best. He explains the difficulties of the business by the experience of a man to whom he committed the care of a flock of Plymouth Rocks and their number It seems that he farms out many in that way rather than try to keep too many himself This man had good success for a while and reported that he had 100 chickens doing well Later he heard from him that skunks had got inside and killed a dozen or so The pole cats burrow under if they can't climb over and a second raid was made by them He thought he could save half the flock and that would be better than nothing but they got among them the third time and took over thirty more The last Garrison heard was that of the flock nearly one hundred in number about a dozen were left He recites this incident as illustrating the uncertainty of the business but it looks more as if it proved the certainty that raiding animals will get inside the hen house unless they are kept out If your hickens roost inside a good shelter that is fenced in well and boarded and floored, so that they can not burrow under them you are reasonably safe from their destructiveness. It is poor economy to save expense where a small outlay will prove a permanent improvement and save you trouble, labor, apprehension and loss For such things permanently and as cheaply as you can to have things safe Such a course will prove the best economy in the end

THE BUFFALO FLY AGAIN

It is beyond question true that the range fly—known as the Texas fly or buffalo fly—is increasing every summer and becoming an alarming pest The injury this insect does to cattle and stock is considerable as many instances are known where young cattle and cows have suffered from the attack The latest is given by Mr Minto who says he lost ten head of valuable sheep from their ravages during the summer He was going east of the Cascades awhile and no one noticed that the flies caused annoyance to the sheep One animal he very much regretted, as it was a young buck that he took leading premiums with the preceding summer He had purchased this young buck of Mr Cary and he had proved so valuable that he would not have taken $250 for it, preferring to keep it for use During his absence these pestiferous flies stung it raw, and the also pestiferous blow flies visited this and others, so that he lost ten head of valuable sheep worth nearly $500. It seems as if this fly had taken possession of the country, and was becoming a pest and burden in many ways It is not easy to see how they can be avoided, if animals can put in the open range, so their ravages will necessitate greater care and effort on the part of owners of live-stock

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THE INDIANA OUTLOOK.

Statements by a Prominent Democrat of that State.

He Says Cleveland is Unpopular There, and that Harrison Will Carry Indiana.

New York Tribune, September 17.

Henry D Pierce of Indianapolis, a relative of Vice-President Hendricks and formerly law partner of Senator Turpie, of Indianapolis and for a long time assistant United States district attorney for Indiana, is staying with his family at Normandie, by the Sea near Long Branch His father, Winslow S Pierce who recently died at his home in New York was well known throughout the country as an unswerving democr

DIANA OUTLOOK.

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nd is Unpopular There, and Harrison Will Carry Indiana.

Tribune, September 17.
roe, of Indianapolis, a relaesident Hendricks and forner of Senator Turpie, of d for a long time assistant strict attorney for Indiana, his family at "Normandie" ar Long Branch. His father, roe, who recently died at his ork, was well known throughas an unswerving democrat, campaign to the present from) that of Franklin Pierce, he was. The son, like the ays been a democrat, the en the friend and adviser of glas, Samuel J. Tilden, and r-in-law of Thomas A. Hendarried both of the governor's

ing asked by a *Tribune* reto the prospects in Indiana nnunces of Harrison's carrynew stronger every hour, and does not need to be told the sult of the recent democratic ; he has but to mingle with obtrusive voters to hear on most determined and deepon of President Cleveland's pularity, as well as wideion to his free trade imposition's party. Two instances examples. A leading citre relations with Vice-Presiof the nature of them were uld at once disclose his idenwas hard to vote against his he did not think it would be to vote for the impostor who democrat in the land. An- citizen, a business man, ed, said to me a short time ways been a democrat; but our state's pride, Ben Harshall say little, because I do use of democratic journals." added: 'But for the abuse ere I should proclaim my in- ; however, I shall in a quiet much service for Harrison an."'

cause of Cleveland's unpopu-a?"

larity is personal and politi- state was entering upon an y after a long period of deral gas had been discovered tendedly large field, and the ew capital and development ery channel; buildings were nufactures planned, and re- nd real estate values felt. In 87 real estate in Indianapolis advance, if not mild 'boom.' d a policy of 'let well enough unlooked for, uncalled for, ard' of the president in De- the Mills bill afterward, every one, and things udstill. Real estate tranfers, stead of equalling the figures before, actually shrunk to a w showing this spring, less ndwn for years. To say after t prosperity have been de- the dictation of free trade ne man who poses as bigger is not responsible for the desult the thousands of propd manufacturers in that manke, who will surely rebuke n November, even if the inple in having a great Inident were not enough as it is eir votes."

of the president's personal

long the voters and ask that you will find that Cleveland's ults of Indianians are bitterly throughout the state. They endricks virtually humiliated are the postmastership of his w be actually promised to inothing else if this was granted eated rebuffs. They remem- eland in royal disdain refused Bricks's funeral, while many a walked miles and spent his o pay that last mark of respect e son. They see how ex-Sen- d, though seeking nothing, ptually ignored. They have d, and often seen how our rep- ave been treated at the White departments, in seeking ap- for Indianians. The treak Governor Gray at St. ch in the minds of vot- dictatorship from the man run again on the successful 84—willing to disrupt a great iliate its best statesman (Ben- an lose a chance to be 'orig- ue message in the face of a by all as at least possible for thousands of Randall democ- ell, full of state pride and ed a statesman of this like rebuke the egotism of their enemy—the autocrat in the

Nor do they credit him with believe in the serious charge paign funds are drawn from rade sources, as I myself heard London last summer, in return ts of importation in case of

that I hold in my possession letter—yes, entirely in his own d—written by the President containing a sting condemnthods of the administration as nts, a letter that will not be ashington if published, and it published, if the democratic st in vituperation of democrats their state's best interests and ost brilliant soldier, to the re- vider of the democratic party dination of Samuel J. Randall, has been ill since his father's ould have taken an active par- gn before this. He will spend the White Mountains, after expected to make speeches Indiana for Harrison and

ements With Indians.

ington Special, Sept. 20.
passed this morning the bill agreement made with the upper ands of Spokane Indians, the , the Pend d'Oreilles and the Washington, Idaho and Monll really ratifies four separate but as the provisions were al- and as they consolidate seven mentioned bands of Indians, ut into one bill. By the terms ents the Spokanes give up all lands they may have in Washington and move on to the Coeur d'Alene reservation in Idaho. The Calispel, Pend d'Oreilles agree to go ocko reservation, in Montana. is are made for carrying out the agreements. Bills of the d by Senator Dawes Monday. upon by the Indian committee ted back to the senate, and senate has also passed the sen- an agreement with the Shoshocks and Sheeptailers on the d Lemhi reservation, in Idaho. ands are to move on to the Fort ion. This action, when ratified Northwestern Indian commis- ar, except the Fort Berthold and the Minnesota Chippews

Who Will Explain?

Toledo Blade.
trust" announces that 50 cent will be put on the price on Oct, the free trade congressmall, pirit in this trust, and anthr- f the free list. Will some free how this trust is aided by the

Told in Two Lines.

Detroit Tribune.
platform: Free trade for the otection enough in the South to id."

an properly be called "Knights of the ve good judges of all its ingredients In order to stimulate the appetite digestive organs in good order there duce to Angostura Bitters. When you re it is the genuine article, manu- J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Sept. 25.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 618 pkgs agricultural implements, 8 cs books, 5 cs stationery, 7 bdles paper, 51 cs boots and shoes and 88 cs rubber boots and shoes, 16 rolls carpet, 123 pkgs tobacco, 3 cs cigars and 2 cs cigarettes, 51 pkgs glassware, 8 cs drugs, 10 cs patent medicines, 20 cs dry goods, 13 cs clothing, 3 cs hats and caps, 1 car and 38 pkgs furniture, 11 cs candy, 33 kegs nails, 30 odles axes, 135 pi gs hardware, 7 pianos, 3 organs, 1 car oil, 1 car coffee, 100 tax-candles, 1 car butter and eggs, 4 cs yeast powder, 174 sks salt fish, 1 car hams and bacon, 1 car canned meats, 1 car canned corn, 2 sewing machines, 22 pkgs railroad materials, 350 pkgs wagon material, 1 car and 2 wagons, 2 cars iron, 1 car rough stone, 6 engines and fixtures, 32 pkgs machinery, 5 cs rubber goods, 9 pkgs wool and willowware, 24 ctns earthenware.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS: Past 24 hours: 14,307 ctls wheat, 1132 bbls flour, 4921 ctls oats, 185 ctls bran, 412 ctls millstuffs, 7 sks potatoes, 45,572 lbs wool, 1048 lbs hides, 11 pkgs butter, 101 bxs eggs, 215 bxs fruit, 46 pkgs dry fruit, 120 hd hogs, 63 sheep and 30,000 lbs flaxseed.

WHEAT—The market is quiet and no business is being done. Prices that we quote are merely nominal. Foreign advices are of a more encouraging nature, and Eastern markets all showed strength. Quote $1 30 Eastern Oregon, $1 35@1 37½ valley.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

EGGS—Quote 27½c for Oregon stock; Eastern a shade lower.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The stock market was firm. A portion of yesterday's losses were recovered. Union Pacific, L. & N., Reading, and Northern Pacific were all prominent, but in none of them were the movements of special importance, except in the last hour, when Union Pacific moved up and the general list followed. The market closed quiet and rather weak.

Governments were dull and steady to firm.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Money on call, easy at 1½@2% last loan 2%; closing offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5%. Sterling exchange, quiet but steady at $4 84½ for 60 day bills, and $4 86 for demand.

BONDS.			
U. S. 4s (reg.)	126¾	U. S. 6s (reg.)	102¾
U. S. 4s (coupon)	126¾	U. S. 6s (coupon)	105¾
Pacific 6s	121		
STOCKS.			
Canada Pacific	57	N. P. Preferred	80½
Canada Southern	53½	Northwestern	110¾
Central Pacific	34	Oregon Imp.	67
Burlington	118	O. R. & N.	92½
Del. & Lackawanna	141½	Transcontinental	26⅝
Denver & Rio Grde	21	Pacific Mail	37½
Erie	25¾	Pacific Mail	38¼
Lake Shore	101¼	Rock Island	103½
Louisville & Nashv	73½	St. Paul	89¼
Michigan Central	89½	Texas Pacific	20¾
Missouri Pacific	79	Union Pacific	59¾
Mexican C. Texas	11½	U. S. Express	75
N. Y. Central	109¾	Wells Fargo	137
Northern Pacific	26¼		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka, first sevens, 120¾; do railroad, 83¾; Burlington & Quincy, 112¾; Mexican Central common, 14; do first mortgage bonds, 65½; San Diego Land Company, 27½.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Consols, 97¾; silver bullion per fine ounce, 43¾. Bank of England rate of discount, 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Sterling exchange, long, 81 84½; sterling exchange, short, $4 88½. U. S. bonds, 4s, 129¾; U. S. bonds, 4½s, 107¾. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 93½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 83½; do documentary, $4 85. Transfers, 5.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.

Mexican	$ 8 45	Belcher	3 10
G & C	2 15	Justice	1 00
R. & C	3 45	Union	3 15
Con Cala	9 25	Challenge	4 20
Savage	2 70	N. B. Isle	2 60
Chollar	2 70	N. Queen	3 00
Potosi	2 45	Bodie	1 10
B. & N	4 45	Peer	45
C. Point	4 25	Peerless	1 60
Yellow Jacket	4 25	Crocker	85
S Nevada	3 05	Vermont	1 50

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Produce receipts past 24 hours include 34,500 ctls wheat, 960 qr sks flour, 9000 ctls oats, 35,500 ctls barley, 4000 sks potatoes.

Freights—Neglected, no business doing. Tonnage engaged and disengaged in liberal supply and charterers not particularly anxious to work new business. The ship W. H. Macy has arrived in under prior engagement for U. K., Havre or Antwerp at 32s 6d. The bark Newsboy will load lumber at New Westminster for Sydney.

Wheat—Firmer, with a better undertone but the export demand is not visibly improved, shippers being well stocked for present needs. Foreign markets are strong and 6d better, owing to wet weather in England. Options: Trading was active at the produce exchange. Strong cables and higher Eastern quotations started buyer year off at $1 63¾, an advance of 3¼c over previous day. Sales were 2300 tons buyer year at $1 63¾, 200 tons at $1 63½, buyer season, 100 tons at $1 74½, 300 tons at $1 74¾, 100 tons at $1 75; October, $1 83, November $1 87½. On afternoon call prices advanced to $1 65¼ for buyer year and $1 77¼ for buyer season. Transactions were moderately large, as follows: Buyer year 200 tons at $1 64½, 300 tons at $1 64¾, 100 tons at $1 64¾, 300 tons at $1 64¾, 200 tons at $1 64⅞, 600 tons at $1 65, 1000 tons at $1 65¼; buyer season, 100 tons at $1 76, 200 tons at $1 77, 100 tons at $1 77½; October $1 65¾, November $1 59.

Barley—Dull and weak; receipts continue large with no signs of letting up. Choice feed obtainable at 80c. No. 1, 77½c; common feed, 75c. Brewing in fair demand at 85@95c. Options shade firmer. Buyer year opened 91c, closed the same year; buyer season, $1 01½; seller the year, 82c.

Oats—The most that can be said for this product is that it is no lower. Buyers are in the market for choice samples of feed at $1 15. Common qualities very dull and weak at $1 10; milling quiet, $1 17½@1 20.

Hops—Buyers and sellers are apart, and trading is checked. Eastern advices are favorable to holders, but not much business passing. Local bids are 18@20c for choice new hops. Sellers not pressing sales anticipating better prices later on.

Potatoes—The demand is good for best qualities, and prices are steady. Stocks of poor descriptions are large and difficult to dispose of. Quote Burbank seedlings 60@90c, Garnet Chile 50@60c, peerless 40@50c.

Millstuffs—In fair demand and steady. Oregon bran $15@15 50.

Middlings—$16@16 50.

Butter—Firm with a good inquiry. Choice California fresh roll, 33@40c.

Eggs—Steady at 30@35c for fresh California. Bags—Weak and dull; nominal, 7½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25. When receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 282,000 bushels; shipments of wheat past twenty-four hours were 178,000 bushels.

Wheat opened firmer, closing very strong; 96¾c October, 96¾c December. Noon, $1 01 September, 97¾c October, 97¾c December. Closed $1 01¼ September, 97¾c October, 87¾c December.

Provisions—Firmer. Pork, $14 65 October. Lard, $10 50 October. Ribs, $8 07½ October.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts 11,000; slow and steady; beeves, $5 50@6 20; steers, $3 50@5 70; stockers and feeders, $1 75@3 35; Texas cattle, $1 80@3 10; Western rangers, $2 10@3 15.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; slow and 10 to 15c lower; mixed, $4 75@4 30; heavy, $5 30@6 55; light, $5 50@6.

Sheep—Receipts, lower; natives, $3@4; Westerns, $3 40@3 75; Texans, $2 50@3 50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Wheat firmer; opened $1 01¼ October, $1 02½ November, $1 04½ December, $1 08¾ May. Noon, stronger; $1 01¾ October, $1 03¼ November, $1 04½ December, $1 08¾ May. Closed, $1 02 September, $1 02¾ October, $1 03¾ November, $1 04¾ December, $1 05¾ January, $1 09¾ May.

Grain freights per steam from New York to Liverpool 4½d per bushel.

Shipments from Atlantic ports during the past week included 723,000 bushels wheat, 215,000 bbls flour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Petroleum—Opened steady at 83½c, and after the first sales became strong and advanced to 84½c. An active trading by early buyers then broke the market, and a decline followed, on which the market closed weak at 82¾c.

Hops—Steady.

Coffee—Options offered barely steady, closing for September and October firm, balance steady. Sales: 55,000 bags, including September at $12 75@12 90; October, $12@12 10; November $11 35@11 45; December, $10 95@11 10.

Sugar—Quiet and steady; refined, steady and in moderate demand.

Wool—Firm and fairly active; domestic fleece 20@34c.

Copper—Unchanged; Lake, $17 60.

Lead—Steady; domestic, $5.

Tin—Dull; straits, $23 50.

Mining quotations closed: Amador $2, Bodie $7 10, Consolidated California & Virginia $9 12, Gould & Curry $2 50, Homestake $10 37, Iron Silver $3 25, Navajo, $1 50, North Belle Isle $2 50, Plymouth $7 50, Savage $2 50, Sierra Nevada $1 05, Silver King $2 05, Union Consolidated $3 05.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—There is a steady demand and a firm market for wool, and holders are indifferent about selling, except at extreme prices. In Texas and territory unwashed wools there is a quiet feeling, with prices unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Wool, quiet; prices steady and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Weather wet. Wheat cargoes off coast firm; cargoes on passage firm and probably dearer. Maize quiet but steady. Cargoes arrived off coast since last report, 1; 2 sold, and 6 waiting. 4 P. M.—Wheat cargoes to arrive advanced about 6d a quarter. English country markets easier. Quantities on passage to United Kingdom—Wheat and flour 2,188,000 qrs, maize 219,000 qrs. Quantities on passage to continent—Wheat 731,000 qrs, maize 615,000 qrs. Imports into United Kingdom during the past week were as follows: 402,000 qrs wheat, 110,000 qrs maize, and 185,000 bbls flour.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Spot wheat in fair demand; average California cargoes, 7s 7½d @7s 10½d; red winter, 7s 7½d; white Michigan, 7s 8d; spring, 7s 7d. Options firmer; 7s 9½d September, 7s 10¾d October, 7s 10¾d November, 7s 11¼d December, 7s 11d January, 7s 11d February.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Paris wheat and flour steady. French country markets quiet.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The firmness in the wool market continues, especially for the continent. Scoured wools are in less demand than greasy. This is due more to the large selections offered than to an easier tendency. There were offered 12,497 bales. The total sales thus far in the season have been 89,650 bales, and there are available 147,600 bales.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Arrived—Schr Ruby A. Cousins, Gray's Harbor. Sailed—Stmr Michigan, Portland; stmr Mexico, Puget sound; stmr Arago, Coos bay; bk Catherine Sudden, Gray's Harbor; sh Oriental, Tacoma.

TACOMA Sept. 25.—Sailed—Bk Estella, San Francisco.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 20.—Sailed—Br ship Brambletyne, Portland; Ger ship Germanic, Puget sound.

ASTORIA, Sept. 25.—8:15 P. M.—Stmr Geo. W. Elder arrived in and left up at 12:15 P. M. 5 P. M.—Weather clear and calm, bar smooth, favorable for vessels crossing in or out.

HOQUIAM, Sept. 24.—Sailed—Schr. Letitia, San Francisco. Arrived—Sch Chas. Hanson, Port Hbrford; brig T. W. Lucas, San Francisco.

THE HOTELS.

QUIMBY.

Frank Kleckner, City	F C Ashby, Mich
J Bolander, Tacoma	J Healy & w, Oregon
N Larsen, do	C Johnson & w, do
N Larsen, do	A J Robinson, City
S Miesly, do	R W Jones, do
J Boyle, do	N Sutton, do
W H Carthy, do	B F Strong, do
Thos Kelly, do	F Markland, do
Louis Drew, do	J D Wheeler, D & C R R
W H Smith, Lindell	J W Law, Roseburg
Chas Fabian, Bellingham	T Gardman, Vancouver
R G Closter, do	M Cosslo, New York
G Jansen, Dayton	F W Taylor, do
D Fickler, Bluffld, Ia	F Sirum, Seattle
J Sebehert, Skamokawa	F Haynil, Hillsboro
F Lester, Seattle	C Olson, do
P Finey, Sacramento	J Hughey, do
W Hegert, do	H Henson, Idaho
E Cuyliner, Fossell	S T Jones, Salem
J A W Scoggin, Olympia	T M Hurd, do
Fred Hoffman, Cloudy	F Long, do
J Murphy, Umatilla	H B Palmer, Colville
J A Parks & w, do	L A Barman, Calumet
R Elder, D & C R R	C L Heckelman, Chicago
S Richardson & w, W T	A Armstron, Independence
M Brumby, Fossil	P Berry, Yamhill
Jackson-Godfrey Auction	Indian Commission—
Lew Johnson	Peter Jackson
Geo Godfrey	Paddy Gorman
Sam Fitzpatrick	Wm Cottrell
George Moore	Chas Walker
York Ruderson,	

ST. CHARLES.

Miss C Mills, La Grande	Mrs McMaston, Tacoma
G Darch, Kilckitat	H McMaston, do
J L Freeman, Dalles	J A Dah, Salem
J Jones, Corvallis	B Hayon, Stockport
H E Gaudin, Clatsopes	C F Parker, Oakland
A M Churrr, do	R Langdon & w, do
W A Ise, Seattle	M Santera, Portland
F Echeroll do	G Dickinson, do
W R Sigin, Tennessee	H Heyerman, do
Wm Wert, Boston	E T Bohley, St Helens
M McLaughlin, La Camas	I D Wiley, do
G Earnest, do	L R Sampson & w, Tacma
J H Wal, New York	W S Rafferty, Fox Grove
R W Epley, do	Rev H H Fee, Keiso
Rev J R Thompson, Vancouver	O D Taylor, The Dalles
G W Jones, San Fran	E F Tonnatt, Farmington
Mrs McAlan, Scelis	G W Robins, do
B F Lush, do	J W Layton, Salem
E M Wherton, Seattle	Miss H Clam, do
A Akin, Franklin	J Adcakins et l, do
S E Boon, Patahe	R Clam, do
R Beeller & w, Dalles	A Rasking, do
O Rivedo, Walla W	Mrs Wilson, do
C A Rhea, Heppner	James Smill, Dalles
Mrs Wilson, do	R C Campbell, Wslpt
E W Ratchfield & w, Aty	B Lucas, Monmouth

INTERNATIONAL.

Will Johnlon, Denver	A Prescott, Salem
S Graham & w, do	G A Webb, do
J Feeny, do	F H Sollars, Sacramento
F Gress, do	S M Driners Idaho
J W Archer, do	Mrs Hadiker, Seattle
Mr Chapperd & w, do	R Clark, Dalles
John Campbell, do	A Lenfesty & w, Vancouver
F R Chase, do	R Long, do
Jos Wilson, do	Mrs M Hawks, do
A P Goodman, Wichita	H Rebeneer & w, do
David Rank, do	I Pompee, Astoria
John Lay, Johnston Co	A Chem, do
G B Hubbard, Bedrock	Mr Whitaker, do
Chas Mitchell, Colorado	Jacob Vercker, Silverton
John Hanthorn, do	F Sherwood do
Tom Morgan, California	Lee Marsha l do
E Parker, do	Jas Morris, Peoria, Ill
John P Leckett, The Dalles	Martin Kaufman, do
A H Middull, do	P O'Brian, do
J Hird & w, do	W J Ward, Portland
J Hooker, do	J A Snider, do
Geo Swift, do	C Scott, do
Geo Finch, Green Brook	Ed Mcgilgorney, do
M Hamilton, do	Robt Varley, Glenwood
E Speadbough, do	W H Luster, do
A Speadbough, do	A J Severance, do

MERCHANTS.

W Boise, Idaho	L Morris, Tacoma
A W Thomas, do	L Launey, do
Miss Turner, Cascades	C A Webb, do
W L Stecter, do	O Bothwell, do
Mrs Wheeler, Salem	J D McKay, do
Mrs Smith, do	H Harrison & w, do
A J Wiler, Montana	P A Wood, do
E F Boleu, do	J W Woodall, do
N Dupont, Olympia	J A Storrs do
A A Sweet & w, do	O W Osborne, do
F C Connolly, Bellingham	J C Hewitt, do
W J Tippen, Hillsboro	P Gray, Pendleton
Miss L Pullian, Eureka	P J Lane, Neb
C Brothers, Benson	A Seavon, do
T J Fagan, do	Miss A Seavon, Neb
Mrs D N Stephens & ch	L Carnpbell, Dayton
N B Carter, Colfax	C C Jarvis & f, Iowa
M Richson, do	Thos Tuttle, do
Chas J Quimby, N J	F H Cautwell, do

REMOVED.

J Evans, Coal Creek	A J Remington, W T
J E Wheeler, Reedville	G W Simpson, Albany
W A Williams, Walla Walla	Thos Baylis, Tacoma
G Mathias, Hood River	J A Devlin, Astoria
P B Eckcart, San Fran	R Fergusson & w, Victori
C J Keshaw, Tacoma	Wm Dunn & w, Chicago
A McBean, Oakland	Roland Wicks, London
W B Doolittle & w, Durham	Frank Ritchel, St Paul
W J Hobson, Stayton	R J Lowe & w, Woodland
O E Hill, Ogden	T W Erwin, San Fran
Mrs Milliken, Goldendale	J Koke, Mcminn
Mrs W E Hankewood, do	E M McAdam, Omaha
W W Catlin, Chicago	H F Woods, San Fran
J C Hallandaw, Warren	Mrs E Jennings, St Louis
H W Crocker, Boston	J M Peterson & w, do
D L Sampson, Tacoma	H Boleman, Dalles
Mrs Burns, Eagle Cliff	Almon Baker, Goldendal
B Fawcus, New Castle	E L Flower, Knightsferry

SCOTIA.

Dr W B McKinney, Seattle	K Sargent, Tacoma
M Castle, Seattle	A Hart, do
De Keyser, San Fran	E J McGary, Rochester
Miss Ward, do	Frank Hayes, Halsey
N J Jack, do	L Kimble, Pendleton
Tom Jewett, Sayle's Jetty	J Palmer, do
J A Nicholas, The Dalles	Jas Shirely, do
W B Shirely & w, Padding	B Franeman, Champs
J Bowers, St Helens	C McCormick, Troy
A C Adams, Brownsville	J C Wheeler, Reedsville
John B Wheeler, do	Junius Wheeler, do
A F Albertson, Spokane Falls	Samuel, Salt Lake

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets. Oregon Railway & Navigation Company; Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Oregon Short Line railway, Utah & Northern railway. C. H. Hurlburt, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

THE BURLINGTON STRIKE.

A Plan Mooted by the Strikers to Carry the Matter Into Politics.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20. The great Burlington strike may be made an issue in the presidential campaign. That is the plan of the more radical leaders of the strikers, and the indications are that the question will be pushed to the front. The two great brotherhoods are pledged to the support of the "O" strike, and on every occasion have taken special care to declare that every Democratic method will be exhausted to secure a victory. The railroad employes, the engineers, firemen, switchmen and brakemen have already taken measures to make the strike a state issue. They declare they are not as yet pledged to any party, but are said to be prepared to deliver the entire railroad vote to the candidate or party making them the best offer.

Those in a position to closely observe state that this is a thinly-disguised scheme of Palmer, the democratic candidate for governor. His friends claim that the issue is to be made upon the Pinkerton question and predict that Palmer will be selected as the champion of the Illinois railroad employes.

A few of the striking engineers whom the democrats have succeeded in proselyting are talking loudly about Governor Palmer, shouting that in his stump speeches he had denounced the law which permitted corporations to hire Pinkerton men to guard their property, while the republican candidate, Fifer, has little to say on the subject. The fact of the matter is that Palmer is making the Pinkertons his specialty because he can find nothing else to talk about.

When he came to Chicago a week ago to speak he went out to the stockyards, in the heart of the packing-house district and the scene of the great strike of 1886, and spoke for two hours about the Pinkerton "slaves" that had been allowed there at that time. He studiously avoided mention of the fact that every last one of those men employed to watch private property were deputy sheriffs, and therefore part and parcel of the law machinery of the state. The scheme of his henchmen is to induce, if possible, a concerted move on the part of the engineers and firemen in the direction of voting the democratic state ticket this fall by assuring them it will be the best thing that could possibly happen for the strikers.

How far this will succeed remains to be seen. It is certain that the railroad men are seriously determined on righting their wrongs through political influence, if possible.

Within the last few days two national conventions of railroad men have been held—the firemen's convention at Atlanta and the switchmen's convention at St. Louis. At both these gatherings resolutions were unanimously passed pledging support to the "O" strikers and indorsing the policy of the Illinois men in entering politics. The success of any party or candidacies is not what these great organized bodies of workingmen are working for. They are pledged to the success of the Burlington strike, and are willing to make every interest subservient for the time being. The plan is this, to hold over both parties the threat of a combined opposition vote unless influence is brought to bear upon the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company.

It is in fact a threat of a political boycott. The strikers have successively brought every influence at their command against the obdurate company. The strike was followed by a series of boycotts, the intention being to bring such pressure to bear from the connecting roads that the "O" will be forced to surrender.

These methods failed but the strikers did not despair. "Wait a few months," is the watchword. They now propose to bring the political managers, both state and national, to their aid. It is a great scheme.

After careful and persistent study philologists have come to the conclusion that the reason why people call her a grass widow is because she is generally anything but green. —*Journal of Education.*

Salt Rheum

Often causes great agony with its intense itching and burning. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum and all skin diseases. It thoroughly cleanses, renovates and enriches the blood.

"After the failure of three skilful physicians to cure my boy of salt rheum, I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I have now used four boxes of Ointment and one and a half bottles of Sarsaparilla and the boy is to all appearances completely cured. He is now four years old, and has been afflicted since he was six months of age." MRS. B. SANDERSON, 58 Newhall Street, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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POSITIVELY CURE

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Powers, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Timidness, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and Irritable and Nervous. SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Syphilis, a disease most horrible in its results, eradicated without the use of mercury, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Eczema, Ringworm, Ulcers, Falling of the Hair and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Catarrh, etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high-colored or milky, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

To Young and Middle-Aged Men.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice which brings Organic Weakness, destroying both mind and body, and with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

URETHRAL Strictures cured. Removal complete. Free and quitable.

DR. VINTON addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

Now in Portland.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The oldest and most successful California Specialists, Surgeons and Physicians, from the Liebig World Dispensary and International Surgical Institute, 400 Geary street, San Francisco, have offices for free consultation, Parlors 9 and 10, Holton House, Portland, to-day, Sept. 25th, to-morrow, 3rd, 26th, only. This will be a rare chance for all sufferers to consult the Surgeon-in-Chief of above Institute here in Portland.

Special Chronic, Private, Delicate and Complicated Diseases of either sex speedily cured.

Office hours 10 to 4 and 6 to 8, daily.

DR. WARREN'S PEARL BITTERS.

Extract from letter received Sept. 18th: "It is impossible to give even an idea of what I have suffered for years. I tried everything, and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief. Your Pearl Bitters have done more for me than all the doctors and medicines I ever took. I again take pleasure in recommending them to the public."

GRAVEL, DISORDER.

Kidney trouble began in my back over nine years ago and from which I never expected to recover. Later my physician said I had

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

which was alarming information. To add to my affliction after I had been ill about two years, I had a bad attack of Gravel. I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., advertised. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of either complaint, and though I am over sixty years of age I am now

VIGOROUS AND STRONG

as I was in my prime. What physicians and all of the many remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did. It purged the disease and made me a strong, vigorous woman.

M 48. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5.

SHERLL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Oregon, Agents.

FOR SALE

FOR INSECT BITES, RASH, ERUPTIONS, SORES

Cambrinus Beer.

BREWERY:

Twenty-Second Street, bet. B and F.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Is entirely a vegetable preparation containing no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous substances.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humors and Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrofula, Blood Poison and Blood Taint.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of the Joints.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 27, 1888.—Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In the early part of the present year, a bad case of blood poison appeared upon me. I began taking S. S. S. under advice of another, and to-day I feel greatly improved. I am still taking the medicine and shall continue to do so until I am perfectly well. I believe it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,

DOCT. P. HOWARD,
111 West Sixth St.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1888.—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I got on one bottle of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours truly,

O. E. HUSSEY,
Conductor G. & C. R. R.

WACO, TEXAS, May 8, 1888.—Gentlemen: The wife of my customer was terribly afflicted with a loathsome skin disease, that covered her whole body. She was confined to her bed for several years by the affliction and could not help herself at all. She could not sleep from a violent itching and smarting of skin. The disease baffled the skill of the physicians who treated it. Her husband began finally giving his wife Swift's Specific, and before she had taken to inches of it immediately, and in a few weeks she was entirely well. She is now a hearty, healthy woman, with no trace of the affliction left. Yours very truly,

J. H. SIKES,
Wholesale Druggist, Austin Avenue.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 756 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY AND LICENSE.

STATE OF OREGON—INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
SALEM, Or., Aug. 7, 1888.

It is Hereby Certified, That there has been filed in this office a sworn statement showing that the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, of Portland, Oregon, has the requisite amount of paid up cash capital invested in compliance with the terms and provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate and promote insurance business in the State of Oregon," passed at the Fourteenth Biennial Session of the Legislative Assembly of the state of Oregon, February 17th, 1887, and that the said "The Pacific Fire Insurance Company" is possessed of said maintains the reinsurance reserve required by said act.

I do therefore Certify, That the said "The Pacific Fire Insurance Company" is duly authorized to transact Fire Insurance Business in the state of Oregon, in accordance with the laws thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the state of Oregon, the day and year first above written. GEO. W. McBRIDE,
Secretary of State and Ex-officio Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon.

DR. SPEER'S

Capital Stock, $500,000.

F. E. BEACH ..... President
WM. McFALL ..... Vice President
J. A. STROWBRIDGE ..... Treasurer
C. E. BROWNE ..... Secretary
J. R. TOWNSEND ..... Supt. of Agencies
GEO. VINCENT ..... Asst. Secretary

Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate

9 Washington St., Portland, Or.

THE OREGON

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PORTLAND.

ASSETS	$361,638 75
CASH CAPITAL	220,100 00
NET SURPLUS	98,571 92

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

Northeast Corner Second and Stark Streets

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P. W. CORBETT, C. H. LEWIS,
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J. W. COOK, J. M. GILL,
L. WHITE.

Removed to 50 Stark St.

UNION IN

FROM REPORTER'S NOTES.

Judge Deady Gives Judgment and Decree in an Important Case.

Going Back to Detroit—Log Amputated—Opium Distribution—Wheat Selling In—Races Declared Off—Manager Holcomb Returned.

BAUM & BRANDES'S CANDIES.—Realizing the necessity of supplying their customers with the choicest quality of candies, pure and fresh, Baum & Brandes have, after diligent search, secured the services of two competent candy makers heretofore employed with the famous Snyder of New York, who will begin operations in their factory connected with the retail business in a few days. Instead of offering goods usually delayed in transit, and consequently deteriorated in quality, they propose in future to supply their customers with sweets pure, fresh and unadulterated daily. Displays will be made as soon as the operatives get fairly to work. Characteristic of this house, only the best will be furnished, which will be known as "Baum & Brandes's" candies.

CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.—Shippers should send in their bills of lading. Mr. B. Campbell, general freight agent of the O. R. & N. Co., wishes to notify shippers here who have freight in transit from points East which was shipped prior to September 1, that if they will send the bills of lading covering the same to H. A. Moss they will be charged rates provided in the old tariff, and will thus save unnecessary overcharges. Unless the bills of lading are sent in it will be impossible to tell when goods were shipped and the rates provided by the new tariff, and there will be no redress. The advantage of attending to this matter is so obvious that it is not likely that any of our business men will need to have their attention called to it more than once.

WILL START BACK TO-DAY.—Mr. J. D. Thompson of Memphis, Tenn., officially connected with the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railway, accompanied by Mr. J. A. Ridgely and a party of ladies, arrived by the San Francisco steamer last night and took quarters at the Esmond. The gentlemen called at THE OREGONIAN office last evening, anxious for news from the yellow fever smitten South, of which they had been deprived during the Elder's long voyage. The reports were such as to allay their fears, which is fortunate, as they find on their arrival here that business calls required them to return at once. They will start for Memphis to-day.

STILL THEY COME.—Those who cast their votes for Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840 are still coming to the front. Messrs. Thomas L. Clark, U. Hodge and James K. Stranahan, writing from Hood River under date of September 23, say: "We voted for Wm. H. Harrison for president in 1836 and 1840, and will cast our votes for his grandson in 1888, if we live so long and can get to the polls." A. Montgomery writes from Forest Grove under the same date, and says: "The first vote ever cast in my life was for Gen. Wm. H. Harrison in the year 1840, in Davis county, Mo." But he adds: "My next vote will be cast for Mr. Cleveland."

PICTURE OF CHAIRMAN QUAY.—Col. Milton Weidler, clerk of the board of fire commissioners, has just received a present from Washington, D. C., which he prizes very highly. It is finely executed 22x26-inch picture of Col. Mathew S. Quay, United States senator from Pennsylvania and chairman of the national republican committee, and is doubly prized from the fact that Col. Quay and Col. Weidler are old army comrades having served in Pennsylvania regiments during the war. Until election day the picture will grace the walls of the republican state central committee rooms or the headquarters of republican clubs in Union hall.

O. R. & N. PASSENGER DEPOT.—The new passenger depot of the O. R. & N. Co. on Fifth, between H and I streets, will be opened to-day for business, the first train going out at 11 A. M. The depot was to have been opened yesterday, but although everything else was ready the seats had been forgotten, so the affair was delayed till to-day. The arrival and departure of trains from this place and the consequent collection of hacks, hotel coaches and express wagons in the vicinity will make quite a change there. When the grand union depot is completed it will make a greater change, and will mark an era in the history of our city.

WHAT NEXT?—This seems to be an unusually propitious year for political emblems of all sorts. There are now to be seen all manner of badges, symbols and other distinguishing paraphernalia. We have flags and bandannas, Harrison badges and Cleveland badges, and the tile hats of republicanism and democracy. And now shirts branded in large letters with the initials "H. M.," proclaiming sentiments to the republican candidates for president and vice-president, have made their appearance. The Harrison and Morton shirts are to be worn the same as the badges—to designate the political stripe of the wearer.

SECURE YOUR LOCKS.—It is safe to say that many people gave additional attention to the locks of their doors last night. The lodging houses have, many of them, put in extra bolts and fastenings as precautions. A simple device for preventing keys from being operated by nippers from the outside is to take a small wire eight inches long, bent in the middle, and hang it between the knob and door, putting each end through the edge of the door key. No nippers can then turn the key and it can be removed very quickly if necessary.

LAST OF THE SEASIDE VISITORS.—Judge Deady arrived home from Clatsop early yesterday morning and opened court at the usual hour. He has been down by the sea since the 6th instant, and has had a very enjoyable time. The weather and bathing were all that could be desired, and there were still quite a number of pleasant people at the beach, so that it was not lonesome there. The last of the seaside visitors came up with Judge and Mrs. Deady yesterday, among them Mr. T. A. Sutherland and wife.

CALLED TO DETROIT.—Mr. J. McKinnon, day inspector of customs, yesterday received a subpena from District Attorney Charles T. Wilkins, U. S. district attorney at Detroit, summoning him to appear at Detroit on October 8 to testify in the case of the U. S. vs. Mrs. Mary Hoffman. Just what Mr. McKinnon knows about Mrs. Hoffman's case is known only to himself. It is understood to be an opium smuggling case. Mr. McKinnon will leave in time to be at Detroit on the 8th.

JUDGMENT RENDERED.—In the U. S. circuit court yesterday, in the case of James B. Montgomery against the United States, to compel issuance of patent to a quarter section of land purchased under the timber act, Judge Deady, as in several similar cases previously brought before him, gave judgment and decree for the plaintiff. The decision of the U. S. supreme court in the cases of this kind, appealed by the district attorney, may be expected soon.

THE POTTER AND ALASKAN.—Capt. Graham, who made the trip to the Sound on the Potter, was in the city yesterday, and reported that the boat made a safe passage, though in a heavy sea and strong northeast wind. The Alaskan will not be ready to come back before to-morrow or Friday. When she is ready to be put on as night boat to Astoria, the R. R. Thompson will be repaired at the boneyard.

THE OYSTER SEASON.—September is nearly over and the season just begun. Oysters are in excellent condition and lovers of the bivalve are now enjoying them in the usual style known only to Keith the caterer and only legitimate dealer in the article. Keith's oysters are known the Northwest over. Those coming to the fair will be pleased to know he is still there, No. 7 Washington street.

GRAIN POURING IN.—Wheat is pouring into the city in immense quantities. The west side freight train last evening consisted of twenty-eight cars, and it made a noise like muffled thunder as it rolled slowly down Fourth street. At the narrow gauge depot there are long trains of box and flat cars loaded with wheat, and on the east side the amount of wheat in sight is simply bewildering.

STREET PARADE.—The uniformed rank of the Young Men's Democratic club, the Thurman Legion, will give a street parade with flambeaux and anthems, and the First Regiment Band, next Saturday evening.

DISTRIBUTING OPIUM.—In the case of the United States vs. 160 cans of opium lately seized by the customs officers, and sold by the United States marshal, Judge Deady yesterday ordered a distribution of the proceeds of the sale. The costs of the prosecution and sale will be paid and the balance of the proceeds, amounting to $682 36, handed over to Collector of Customs Abrahams.

MANAGER HOLCOMB RETURNED.—Manager Holcomb of the O. R. & N. Co., who has just returned from the Sound, was yesterday showing several Union Pacific officials the beauties of Portland and Albina. His guests were C. S. Melfen, acting assistant manager, F. Dickenson, division superintendent, and Mr. Hackaney. They left overland for San Francisco last evening.

RACES OFF.—Owners of the horses which spent last week at Salem, have decided that a rest will do their animals more good this week than to work them at City View. The races advertised for Wednesday and Thursday are accordingly off. It is perhaps as well thus, for most of our race-going people have had a surfeit of turf matters for a while.

ALBINA BOATS.—The Cyclone's boathouse has been put down at Bunker Hill, and a new one is being built at the Pine street landing. The Alarm was laid off yesterday, having its new propeller attached. The James B. Stephens tried to fill her place, but gave out in the evening, and the Cyclone and Mikado divided her travel.

GOES OVERLAND.—Mr. Gustave A. Mortimer, the courteous and popular manager of the Louis James and Marie Wainwright Company, who has been in the city for a few days past, will leave overland this afternoon for San Francisco, where he goes to make arrangements for the early appearance of these artists in that city.

VISITING THE FAIR.—Owing to the fine weather and cheap fares many Portland people are visiting the Lane county fair, which is being held at Eugene. Eugene is one of the prettiest towns in the valley and as the University of Oregon is located there, a trip to the place while the fair is in progress will be well repaid.

"WE OLD LONDONERS."—Walt Henderson is still tarrying in London. A gentleman from this side who met him there a short time since, remarked that London was a busy, bustling, biggish sort of town. "Yes," replied Henderson, "I suppose it is, but we old Londoners never think about it."

THE GRAND HOP.—Active preparations are being made for the grand ball to be given by Company A at Armory hall next Thursday night. About 500 tickets are out, of which number nearly 200 have already been sold. From present indications this ball will be a grand success.

BAR-ROOM FIGHT.—The beer saloon at 63, North First street, was the scene of a fist and chair fight about 10:30 last evening. The belligerents were separated and departed to nurse their wounds before the arrival of the police.

GRAY'S HARBOR.—The steamer Alliance sails Thursday evening at 8 P. M. for Gray's Harbor direct. Freight received at the foot of C street.

STEAMER TO SAN FRANCISCO.—Steamer "Geo. W. Elder" leaves for San Francisco at 12 o'clock to-night.

COLORED FISTIC ARTISTS.

Arrival of Peter Jackson and Geo. Godfrey the Heavy-Weight Pugilists.

Chat With the Former About His Past and His Prospects—The Latter's Battles—Route of the Combination Eastward.

The Jackson-Godfrey combination arrived yesterday over the Southern Pacific. The party is under the management of Mr. Lew Johnson, the well-known minstrel man, and includes, beside the two heavy-weights, Mr. Paddy Gorman late of Australia, who defeated Carey of the California Athletic Club, in nine rounds at San Francisco July 24, last; Fitzpatrick, Mr. Jackson's trainer, also of Australia.

Mr. Jackson was seen by a reporter for THE OREGONIAN at that resort of professional people, the Quimby house. He is a powerfully built fellow, weighing 195 pounds, standing 6 feet ½ inch in his stockings. He was born of full African parents, in Australia, twenty-seven years ago.

"It is about six years ago," said Mr. Jackson, "since I first began to spar. I have been in about eight battles, all of which were victories for me, but one—a draw with Farland. The only fight I have had in this country was the mill with Mr. Godfrey, about which you know. I am not now in fighting trim, as my weight in condition is only 180 pounds."

"What do you think the result of the Conley-McAuliffe fight will be?"

"I think if Conley is the man he is represented to be the two men ought to make a pretty even fight. I saw the McAuliffe-Glover mill, and I know that the former is a fighter and it will take a good man to lick him. If I were to express an opinion as to the outcome it would be in McAuliffe's favor; on account of his superior size, the chances seem to me to be in his favor."

"What are your future plans?"

"From here we go to Astoria; then to Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and on east to Boston. Mr. Godfrey will probably return with me as far as Denver. I shall return to San Francisco in about six weeks to go into training for my December 23 match with McAuliffe. After that, winner or loser, I shall enter upon my duties as instructor of boxing for the California Athletic Club, to which position they have elected me."

Mr. Jackson then unrolled, without a show of pride, the champion belt of Australia, presented to him October 2, 1886, by L. Foley, whom he had just defeated for the championship of Australia. The belt is of silk plush, mounted with three solid silver plates, on the largest of which is embossed a full-length figure of Mr. Jackson in sparring costume. The word "Champion" is traced in large silver letters on the back of the belt.

Mr. Godfrey is 37 years old, and stands 5 feet 10¾ inches in his stockings, present weight 190, fighting weight 175 pounds.

"Among my battles," said Mr. Godfrey, in answer to the reporter's query, "are: A successful finish fight, lasting two rounds at Boston in 1880, with Hun Williams, who weighed 200 pounds; a four-round victory over Prof. Hadley in New York city; I fought two mills with McHenry Johnson, the first in Boston in 1884, which was a draw after four rounds; the second last January in Denver, which resulted in a victory for me in the third round. Three years ago I fought Joe Lannon in a six-round draw at Boston. Two years ago I defeated Harry Small in three rounds. Four years ago I knocked out the heavy-weight Harry Allen, at Boston in three rounds. My last fight was the mill with Jackson, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes. I am willing to meet any man in the world of my weight, and for a long time had $1500 posted as a challenge. Joe Lannon says he is anxious to meet me. He can be accommodated any time. The California Club recently offered a purse of $2000 for Glover to fight me but he declined.

Mr. Jackson declined to express any opinion upon the qualities of leading pugilists, never having seen them. He entertains, however, a high opinion of Joe McAuliffe's powers, and says that under some circumstances the quality of taking one's time and not rushing the fighting, one of McAuliffe's chief characteristics, is the best one possible for victory.

Messrs. Jackson & Godrey will spar four rounds at Turner's hall to-night; Paddy Gorman and Mr. Fitzpatrick will also spar, and A. P. Butler, who acts as master of ceremonies, will meet each of the latter in a friendly set-to. Other local amateur boxers are also expected to participate.

CHARGED WITH LUNACY.—Ned Gleanon, a resident of Portland for thirty years, and who lives in a shanty on Twenty-fourth and S streets, was locked up in the county jail by Jailer Dougherty yesterday, and will be examined to-day to find out whether he is sane or insane. He has shown signs of aberration for six months past.

A HEAVY FALL.—Frank Healy, a painter, while working on the roof of a house at Oswego a day or two since, fell to the ground and was severely injured. The Painters' Union had him brought in and taken to St. Vincent's hospital yesterday, where he will be cared for at the expense of the union.

AMONG COUNTLY PAPERS.

E. H. Palmer Talks About Their Prosdent Condition and Prosperity.

List of Recent New Ventures—Inquiries From Eastern Publishers—How the Oregon Editors Compare With Those of Other States.

"How do you find the newspapers progressing in your trips about the country?" asked an OREGONIAN reporter of Mr. E. H. Palmer, yesterday.

"The papers of this region are fully keeping pace with the general development of the country," was the reply. "Their financial condition has not been nearly so favorable at any time since the opening of the railroad. A great many publishers have taken advantage of the good times to materially improve their offices by the addition of type and machinery. There has been no bad newspaper failures, and if the crops prove as favorable as the present outlook indicates, this fall will find the whole fraternity in a very prosperous condition."

"Are there many new papers starting now?"

"Yes. Among the number are the North Yukima *Democrat*, Eastern Oregon *Republican*, of LaGrande, Kelso *Courier*, Oaksdale *Breeze*, Lynden *Pioneer-Press*, Bunch Grass *Realm*, Rosalia *Rustler*, Tillamook *Headlight*, Seattle *Independent*, Seattle *Trade-Journal*, Seattle *Advocate*, Tacoma *Sunday Times*, Okanogan *Outlook*, Medical Lake *Ledger*, Snohomish City *Sun*, and Umpqua *Herald*."

"Are these papers started for campaign purposes?"

"Not more than three or four at the outside. They are only filling the natural demand, which the influx of population and the country's growth create. Some few papers were issued temporarily during the June campaign, inspired chiefly by local issues or county seat fights."

"Are the papers being established generally by Eastern publishers coming in?"

"No. In a great majority of cases they are put on their feet by the townspeople of a place, who decide they want a paper, and join in the establishment of one. The Eastern publishers do not seem disposed to take hold of a prospective location and work up a business. What few papers are offered for sale are generally held at higher figures than they are disposed to pay. We receive, however, a great many inquiries from them throughout Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and Texas. I always encourage them to come out and look the territory over, believing if we get them here once we can keep them. Those who do come are charmed with the country, and if they go back always speak a good word for us in their papers. I should think there had been some ten or fifteen in here the past few weeks, looking for locations.

"The country publishers of Oregon, in my opinion, are more prosperous than those of Eastern states. They get better prices both for their advertising and subscription."

"How does the present year's business compare with others?"

"I should estimate the improvements made in the twelve months just past at $30,000 worth more than in the twelve months preceding."

CHARGES OF STEVEDORES.

A Board of Trade Committee Appointed to Investigate the Matter.

Capt. J. A. Brown Maintains That the Portland Rates Are as Reasonable as Those in Force Anywhere on the Coast.

In the proceedings of the annual meeting of the board of trade published in yesterday's issue, brief mention was made of the receipt of letters from the Liverpool and Glascow Shipowners' Associations calling attention to the high rates of stevedoring charged in Portland; also of the power invested in President Macleay to appoint a committee to investigate the exorbitant charges.

President Macleay yesterday announced the committee, which is composed of the following shipping firms: Sutton & Beebe, Portland Flouring Mills Company, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., C. Cæsar & Co., Meyer, Wilson & Co. The committee will begin looking into the matter immediately.

Appended are the letters bearing on the high charges, received by the board.

INJURES THE TRADE OF THE PORT.

SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31, 1888.

Secretary of the Board of Trade, Portland, Or.—*Sir*: We are directed by the committee of this association to bring before the notice of your board, the very high charges which are made at your port for discharging and loading ships and are maintained notwithstanding that very important reductions in these charges have been made at other ports.

We need scarcely point out that this state of things operates very injuriously against the trade of the port, and our committee hope that the influence of your board may be directed toward obtaining a reduction in the rates both for loading and discharging cargo. We are, your obedient servants,
WEIGHTMAN, FELDER & CO.

FROM THE GLASGOW ASSOCIATION.

GLASGOW, Sept. 7, 1888.

President Portland Board of Trade—*Sir*: I am instructed respectfully to direct your attention to the present excessive rates for stevedoring at Portland.

The charges for loading at San Francisco are now 30 cents per ton, and in view of the facilities which exist at Portland for loading and discharging vessels, there seems to be no reason why the charges should be higher than San Francisco, and I am accordingly directed to express the hope that they will be reduced to not more than 30 cents per ton for loading with a corresponding reduction in the rates for discharging. I am, sir, yours faithfully, J. MUIRHEAD, Secretary.

STEVEDORE BROWN'S SIDE.

Capt. J. A. Brown of the firm of Brown & McCabe, who do a great deal of the stevedoring done in Portland, had read in THE OREGONIAN of the receipt of the foregoing communications and was ready to talk on the subject when a reporter called at his office, No. 25 B street, yesterday afternoon.

"I don't see any ground for complaint," said Capt. Brown. "There are two stevedoring firms in this city, the one of which I am a member and R. H. Lemon, and I don't think the rates charged are at all exhorbitant, being just as reasonable as those prevalent in any seaport town in the country. People ask, 'Why don't you remedy the trouble?' That is just what we have been trying to do, just what we want done and exactly what we have been figuring upon. Merchandise rates in Portland are 40 cents a ton. I will give you the rates per ton charged here, with comparison, where possible, with those in force in other places.

Material.	Portland.	San Francisco.	Puget Sound.
Merchandise	40c	37½c	40c
Wheat	40c	34½c	35@37½c
Glass	40c	60c	...
Railroad iron	55c	55c	...
Salmon	45c	55c	...
Brick and tiling	40c	55c	...

WHERE THE DIFFERENCE COMES IN.

"You will readily see," said Capt. Brown, "that in merchandise San Francisco's charges are 2½c less a ton less than ours and in wheat 7½c less, while for the other things named Portland's charges are from 10 to 20c less. This difference is made up in the truckage which the Portland stevedores have to pay, while in San Francisco they do not. In San Francisco all cargoes of salmon are put alongside the ship at fifty-five cents a ton, and at Astoria the stevedors has to put the cargo alongside the ship and receive forty cents a ton, out of which he makes a 5 per cent. discount to shipowners. The truckage which has to be paid in Portland makes up for the difference, so that our rates are more favorable than San Francisco.

"Again, ten ships are handled in San Francisco to Portland's one. During all last summer we did not load three ships. For forty-two days during February and March, 1887, not a vessel entered or departed from the Columbia river. In San Francisco they have work right along during the entire year.

Truckage is not the only obstacle which we have to contend with in Portland. We have to ferry all our men across the river to East Portland and Albina, which is not necessary in San Francisco. Last year we paid $2000 for this sort of transportation and our books will show it. We are put to the expense of keeping a boat which cost $4000.

CONTRACT RATES.

"We have contracts with upwards of sixty English firms to do their stevedoring in this city. Here are the contract rates discharging: Ballast 40 cents a ton, coal 40 cents, coke 70 cents, pig iron 45 cents, rails 55 cents, ordinary merchandise 40 cents. Loading—Wheat or flour 40 cents, salmon 45 cents. We make a discount of 5 per cent. on all bills to shipowners and have never heard any complaint on these rates. In San Pedro, Cal., the charges are $1 75 per ton for ballast, 60 cents for coal and $20 a day for the use of an engine. Mr. Lemon has just finished discharging the Ananbah's cargo of glass at 40 cents a ton."

THE WAGE QUESTION.

"Longshoremen's wages in Portland is 55 cents an hour for day work, and $1 an hour on Sundays and at night. Foremen are paid 65 cents an hour for day work and $1 10 for Sundays and nights. Engine drivers receive 55 cents an hour. Nine hours constitute a day's labor. In San Francisco the men receive 50 cents an hour, and on the Sound 45 cents, but the figures I have given are the best we can do here. When there is any lightering to be done longshoremen are paid 55 cents an hour from the time they leave Portland until they return.

OTHER DIFFERENCES.

"On the Sound the stevedores can work the ship's crew in loading lumber and wheat. The longshoremen will not permit this to be done in Portland, and if a captain utilizes his crew in discharging ballast the longshoremen will not load his vessel.

"We have to maintain an office at Astoria and keep a foreman and clerk to finish the loading of vessels which go away from Portland without full loads. In San Francisco the vessels load right at the docks and go out to sea.

"In Portland, dockowners will not allow us to station an engine on their docks, being afraid of fire, and we are compelled to build a scow costing $600 and put in a $1200 engine on it. Every time this scow is moved from dock to dock it costs us $2 50.

DISCHARGING COAL.

"For all coal discharged at the Oregon Improvement Company's bunkers we receive 40 cents a ton if the vessel has a contract with us, and 45 cents if it is not. In addition we have to pay the company 15 cents a ton for use of gear and steam, and $4 50 a day to dumpers. We receive 25 cents a ton for shoveling the coal and have to carry our men up and down the river.

WHAT IT COST THE DANUBE.

"The other day, when the Canadian Pacific steamer Danube arrived here, Capt. Auld offered us 40 cents an hour to discharge her, but we refused to accept, and so did Mr. Lemon. We furnished him labor and tugs, and he used the ship's gear and engine and when he came to figure up he found that it cost him 70 cents a ton to discharge his vessel.

"Taking all these things into consideration," concluded Capt. Brown, "I don't see any ground for complaint."

HEAD INJURED.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, while driving his milk wagon down Fifth street, John Cosgrove ran into an Oregon Transfer Company truck and was thrown out upon the pavement, striking on his head, producing a very ugly wound just above the nose. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and some friends after restoring him to consciousness put him in a carriage and sent him to his home on the Canyon road.

THE PAST BASEBALL SEASON

It Was a Fairly Good One in Point of Public Entertainment.

Some Good Games Have Been Played; Also Some Poor Ones, but Generally Speaking There is Little Cause for Complaint.

The baseball season of 1888, which is about closed, has been in a measure successful, at least so far as the entertainment of the public is concerned, and for that matter the financial end of it has held up pretty well.

The season has witnessed the organization and inglorious disorganization of the Portlands, the laying out of Clinton & McCoy's park and the grounds at Riverside, and last but not least it has seen and still sees the victorious colors of the Willamettes flaunting at the foul lines.

Some very good games have been played and some very poor and unspirited ones, too, but generally speaking the public has little cause to complain considering that Oregon baseball players are not professionals, and further, that, unlike the Eastern and California players, they have occupations which engross their attention nearly all the week, giving them only Saturday and Sunday to play. In short, the base ball patronage of Portland and the Northwest, though now of respectable proportions and increasing each year, is hardly large enough to defray the expenses and pay the compensation of salaried players.

One feature of the season which is more gratifying and acceptable to managers than all other things combined has been the increased attendance at the games, which, of course, has been productive of large revenue. This is regarded as the forerunner of what the attendance will be in the future when interest in the national game reaches comparatively the same high pitch it now enjoys in the East. On several occasions the games at Clinton & McCoy's grounds have been witnessed by 3000 people, and the Fourth of July crowd was larger, if anything. Like attendance at every game would make baseball playing in Portland and vicinity a paying investment.

Beyond the visits of the Seattle Browns, the Westerns of San Francisco, and the Salt Lakes, no clubs of note have been here. The Browns proved easy victims of the Willamettes and the Westerns were the prey of the Portlands who in turn were vanquished by the Willamettes. In the Salt Lakes, the East Portland boys encountered foemen worthy of their willow. It was professional against amateur, and anyone who is even moderately well acquainted with the science of the national game could conjecture the result. Still, the Willamettes played with characteristic determination to win and never gave up hope until the last inning was over.

Last Sunday they played as fine a fielding game as has ever been seen in Oregon, making but one error, a wild throw, for which Pitcher Parrott received credit.

Appended is the standing of all clubs of Portland and vicinity and visiting clubs which have played three games or more during the season:

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
Salt Lakes	4	3	1	.750
Willamettes	22	16	6	.727
Portlands	15	8	7	.533
Westerns	5	0	5	.000

Had the Willamettes won last Sunday's game with the Salt Lakes their percentage would have been .772 and that of the visitors .500.

It is expected that next season will be a very good one for baseball. A league is among the possibilities.

THE COMING DRAMATIC STARS.

A High Compliment Bestowed of Louis James and Miss Wainwright.

The following is from the Denver *Republican* and will be read with interest by the many admirers of the popular artists who made their debut two seasons ago as stars in McVicker's theater, Chicago, and whose success has rarely been equaled in the histors of legitimate stars.

"Louis James and Marie Wainwright opened a week's engagement, March 23, to the largest audience that ever attended the first performance of a star in this city. This audience was a representative one, and the reception tendered these artists was indeed an ovation. It will be an evening long to be remembered by these favorites, from the fact that the receipts were larger than either Salvini or Barrett drew. His Virginius was all that could be desired, Mr. Mosley came in for his share of the honors. Wednesday night, Hamlet. Business for week will be very large.

Louis James and Marie Wainwright were the guests of Ed. and Henry Wolcott during their week's stay in this city. It goes without saying that they were royally entertained. These gentlemen bought $100 worth of seats for the first night."

"The receipts for Monday night of the James-Wainwright engagement amounted to $1750. This is the largest in the history of the house at the same prices."

Biliousness, headache and sour stomach are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 doses $1.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

The Immigration Board and Board of Trade Committee Meet Jointly

Mr. A. D. Charlton, of the Northern Pacific, Explains the Ticket Exchanging Business—Other Matters Considered.

The special meeting of the immigration board, held at 4 P. M. yesterday, was principally devoted to consideration of the alleged discrimination of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as hinted at by the statements of Mr. Gottra and S. Julius Mayer, made before the board on the 11th of August. By invitation, Messrs. Seneca Smith and Thomas F. Osborn, the committee of the board of trade, and A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, were present. Chairman Dodd presided and Messrs. Corbett, Baird and Wood were in attendance.

Secretary Struble read the minutes of August 14, containing the statements of Messrs. Gottra and Mayer. The former, it will be remembered, stated that he had gone to the office of the Northern Pacific railroad in St. Paul and had requested the ticket seller there to give him a ticket to Portland by way of the Columbia river route. He received, as he supposed, such ticket, but on arriving at Pasco Junction, discovered his ticket to read by way of Tacoma and he was compelled to pay local fare from Pasco to Portland, $8 60. Mr. Mayer said that to his knowledge the Northern Pacific railroad kept a man regularly employed on their trains between Ruthdrum and Spokane Falls whose business it was to exchange tickets, taking up tickets reading by way of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and giving in lieu thereof tickets by way of Tacoma.

MR. CHARLTON DENIES.

"I will give $1000," said Mr. Charlton, "if any case of this character can be substantiated. Our man at Spokane has never exchanged a west bound ticket. On the day of the publication of Mr. Mayer's statement I telegraphed our exchanger at Spokane and received the following reply:" [Here he read telegram stating that no west bound ticket had ever been exchanged.] "This man," Mr. Charlton continued, "does exchange east bound tickets. We are compelled to do this to protect ourselves from scalpers."

Mr. Corbett—I understood Mr. Mayer to say that tickets were actually exchanged on the Northern Pacific railroad, that is to say, tickets reading by way of the Columbia river route were taken up and others by way of Tacoma given in exchange.

Mr. Dodd—There can be no doubt that there is some such person as Mr. Mayer describes regularly employed on the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Mayer has given a very plain account of him. He is provided with the regulation lottered cap and has in front of him, suspended by a strap, a tray, on which is carried a lot of tickets. This man interviews passengers (more especially immigrants) and does make some sort of exchange.

THERE IS AN EXCHANGER.

Mr. Charlton—Such a man does get on our trains at St. Paul and take up all the westbound tickets, giving in exchange a check, on which the description of the passenger is punched; but this man is compelled to give every passenger a check reading via the same route prescribed in the ticket for which exchange is made.

Mr. Corbett—I don't understand that by an exchange of tickets the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company is defrauded of its pro rata. I believe it was stated here that, in the event of such exchange, the Northern Pacific carried the passengers from Pasco Junction to Portland for nothing.

Mr. Charlton—It is not possible, under our system of selling tickets, that another road could be defrauded. All coupon tickets are reported when sold. We do not wait for roads to send us the coupons, before paying them their pro rata. Such a plan would be too tedious and complicated. All roads report coupon sales monthly. At my office, here, we make both a daily and a monthly coupon report. There is no disposition whatever on the part of our road to discriminate against or injure the city of Portland.

Mr. Wood referred to a statement made by Hon. D. P. Thompson, who said he approached a Northern Pacific agent in New York and asked for a ticket to Portland, but was told Portland was "no place," and advised to go to Tacoma.

Mr. Charlton—"If that can be substantiated as a fact, we will immediately discharge such agent. We do not want nor will we allow our agents to talk in that way."

Mr. Dodd referred to the case of Messrs. Hallett and Gilliland, who were refused tickets to Portland by way of Wallula by a Helena ticket agent last year.

Mr. Charlton—"That man was discharged for that offence on the ground of incompetency."

CHANCE FOR A COUPE.

Mr. Osborn—"I wish to ask for information. Having been engaged as a ticket agent agent for several years on the Central Pacific railroad, I know something of the methods of ticket selling. In the case of a coupon ticket sold by a road east of you, reading by way of your line and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company there would, of course, be no chance for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company to be deprived of its pro rata, because the sale of such coupon would be reported by the road selling the ticket; but suppose a ticket were bought in St. Paul, reading via the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and your exchanger were to take such ticket up, would there be anything to hinder your company withholding reporting such sale and thereby getting the benefit of the entire haul?"

Mr. Charlton—"The report might be withheld, of course, but such would not be practicable. If certain numbers in a series were missing, the interested road would naturally inquire in relation thereto. Besides at a union ticket office such a thing would be impossible."

Mr. Baird—"You have an up-town office in St. Paul, have you not, Mr. Charlton?"

Mr. Charlton—"Yes."

Mr. Baird—"Then there would be nothing to hinder your withholding reporting any O. R. & N. coupons that might be sold there, providing your ticket exchanger succeeded in making the exchange?"

Mr. Charlton—"No. However, your board has an agent in St. Paul. Now, I will pay his fare from St. Paul to Minneapolis if he will watch our ticket exchanger and discover a single instance of such change of routes."

Mr. Wood—"What is the object of this exchange as made by your man near St. Paul?"

Mr. Charlton—"To prevent the use of scalper's tickets. We pay that man $150 per month and he has saved us as high as $11,000 a month."

At this juncture Mr. Charlton retired and the committee, after some discussion decided to meet again and talk the matter over before making a report.

BOARD BUSINESS.

Taking up the regular order of business, a communication was read from Commissioner Ellis G. Hughes, who is now in Iowa City, Iowa. Mr. Hughes stated that his observation in the East had led him to believe that posters and flyers were of no value as immigration matter, and recommended that the board hereafter confine itself to distributing tolerably complete descriptions of the country.

President Dodd reported that the Union Pacific railway had consented to distribute 100,000 copies of Portland and the great Northwest every month for twelve months, paying therefor $400 per month.

On motion of Mr. Wood the secretary was instructed to solicit bids for printing 300,000 copies of the above named publication, and the printing committee authorized to award the contract to lowest bidder.

The action of President Dodd upon the matter of the state fair exhibit was, on motion of Mr. Corbett, approved. Adjourned.

LIMB AMPUTATED.—Mr. Myers, the man who sustained a compound fracture of the left leg in a fall from a scaffold in East Portland about a week ago, had the injured member amputated a. St. Vincent hospital yesterday. It was at first thought that the leg could be saved, but the fracture would not unite and amputation was found necessary.

Many old soldiers who had contracted chronic diarrhœa, while in the service, have since been permanently cured of it by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Sold by H. L. Pomeroy & Co.

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